

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE INCOME-TAX AND THE BUDGET.

It is the perpetual destiny of Whig Governments to stumble over Finance. What is the cause is impossible to say; whether the traditions of Holland House and the days of Fox, are too slightly imbued with commercial knowledge for the present day, or that with great openness to conviction on all political and social questions—when settled by the people—there is a total incapacity in the party to deal with fiscal arithmetic, is hard to decide; but certain it is, Whig Ministries make a sad mess of all money matters. A balance sheet with the sum total on the right side of it, is with them an impossibility; in the plenitude of power, with all opponents disarmed, or even ranged on their side, they produce a Budget that turns all amity to wrath, unites against them the scattered forces of conflicting parties, and shakes them in their seats at the moment when in other respects they seemed most secure. The statement on Friday week was more unhappily put forth, and exhibited even less tact than their former dismal performances in this way. Lord J. Russell had a bad case; but he made it worse by his mode of handling it, which was so exceedingly unskilful that people are driven to the belief he meant for some purpose, to give as much offence as possible. If this was his intention, he perfectly succeeded. There has been nothing but discontent, misunderstandings, and explanations ever since. Even on the same evening Sir C. Wood had to define what the Premier did not mean; Lord Palmerston had to do the same. On Monday came more explanations, and a concession to the storm—the Estimates were to be turned over to a "Secret Committee." On Tuesday night, it was found that a "Select Committee" would do as well, and a Select Committee it is to be. But the miscalculation of

public opinion, the indecision, and want of resource and foresight exhibited at every step, are lamentable. They were excused in 1841, because the party was weak; but now they break down on finance, when every division list shows a large majority; their checks are created by mismanagement that sets opinion against them.

The party, we repeat, are pursued by a financial fate; they are moderately successful in many things, well intentioned in most of their measures. Their evil destiny waits for the financial statement, and "all the demon makes his full descent" in that annual exposition of ways and means familiarly known as the "Budget."

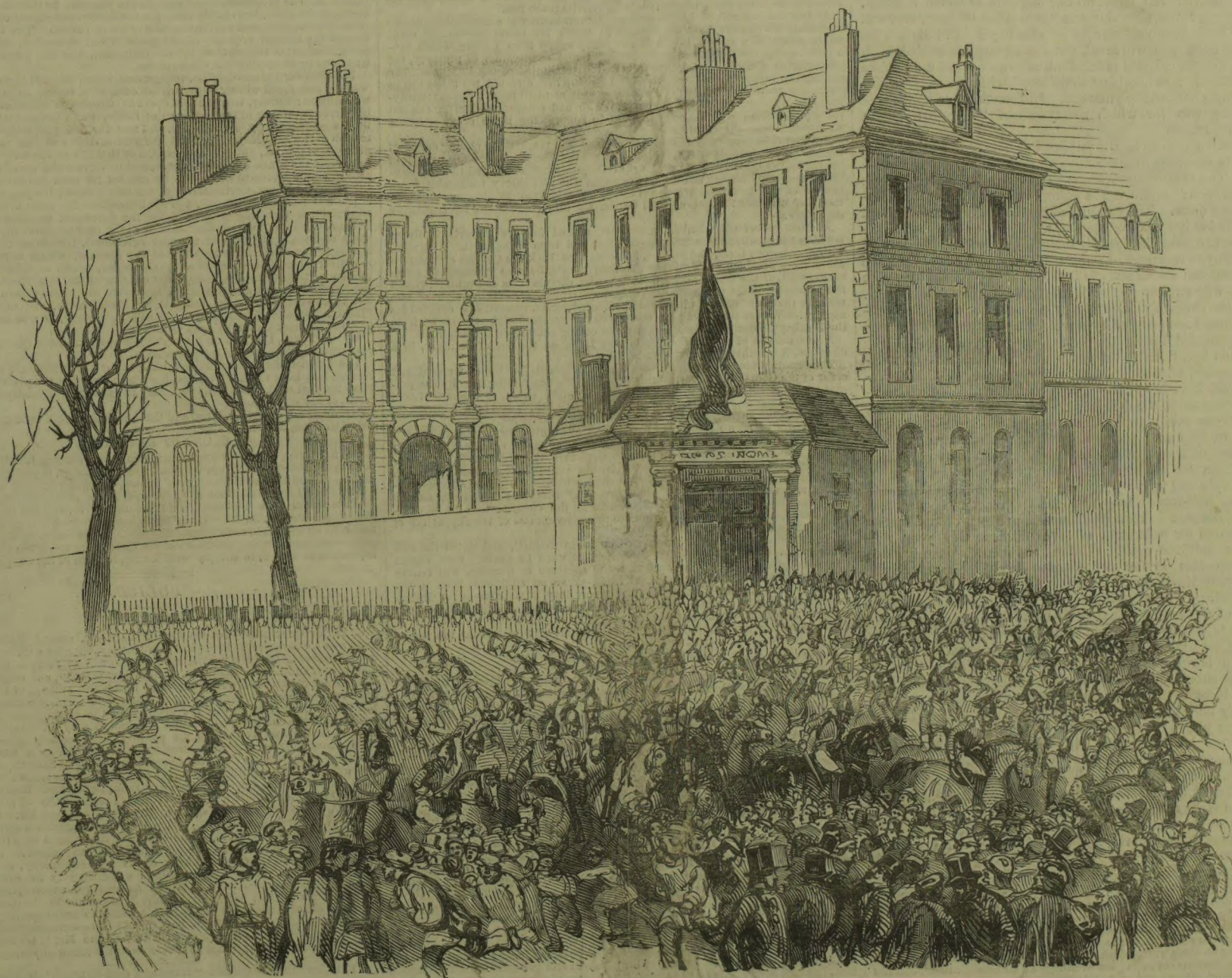
So invariable is the failure, that a positive impression has been made on the public mind, of the impossibility of their success. A Whig Ministry, and a deficient revenue, are associated ideas; the accession of the party to office sends down the funds by a kind of anticipatory and sympathetic movement; people know what will happen. Whether their Chancellor of the Exchequer be a Wood or a Baring, he is always like Hood's "unlucky Joe," with whom nothing went right. And as that most unhappy of postboys at last grew reckless under continual calamity, and would as soon start on a journey with all the linch-pins out as in, seeing that no care he could take would prevent the disaster that was sure to occur, so the Whig financiers give up the struggle, never attempt to save money, never devise any but the old and worst ways of getting it, and press their bad scheme at the worst possible time, in the clumsiest manner, with a blindness little short of fatuity. If counselled to prudence and exertion, they might reply with the unfortunate Joe just cited, "what's the use of it to a man who was born on a Friday?" There is nothing for it but to let things have

their course, sit still, and take the smash quietly. It will come; good years or bad, abundance or famine, it is all the same.

The House of Commons on Friday last was in a state that must have made the very hair of the Tadpoles and Tapers stand on end. Sir Robert Inglis, alone, had a word of approval to throw to the Ministry, like an alms; all else was bitterness. When the companions of Ulysses cut the bag which was the parting gift of Æolus, the uproar of the elements that ensued was but a type of the storm the opening the present Budget raised about the ears of the Government. There is yet another and more fatal analogy; the "bag tied with silver cord" was supposed to contain immense riches; but, alas! it proved nothing but wind! In short, it was a Whig Budget, presenting only a void and "deficiency."

The faults of the Whigs as financiers seem to be these; a want of courage to grapple in earnest with the amount of the expenditure and a too rigid adherence to routine, doing all that has ever been done before in the same manner, without enquiring whether the same efficiency might not be secured by a much less outlay; next, when a deficiency does occur, a total want of any resource or expedient for supplying it, except those already existing, which former Governments have already acted on; lastly, they have an unfortunate tendency to put their case in the worst shape at the worst opportunity.

Every one must remember the Budget of 1841, with its revision of the Timber and Sugar Duties. Their plan has since been carried out; but they proposed it when at their last gasp, as a party, after having neglected the proper policy when they were strong and prosperous. They were, doubtless, sincere; yet, from the time and manner in which they proposed the change, no one believed



THE MUNICIPAL GUARDS CHARGING THE CROWD BEFORE M. GUIZOT'S HOTEL.



either in their wisdom or sincerity, and they sunk under a large Conservative majority, covered with ridicule.

Is it not strange to see the same kind of mistake repeated in 1848, with all the experience of the interval to guide them? There is the same want of knowledge of men, and inability to suit their policy to the circumstances of the time. It surely required very little perception to judge that, though a deficiency exists, the present was not the juncture at which an addition could be made to the Income-Tax with impunity. But the Government only cast up the sun wanted, and turned a screw of two per cent. on to the Income-Tax, to raise it. There is not the slightest attempt made at any expedient, or policy, or line of action. If any third clerk in the Treasury had been asked what he would do under the circumstances, he would have proposed just the very course. But is it to be tolerated in the Prime Minister of a great country, that he may be as barren of resource and action as a mere red-tapist—the small mediocrity of an office desk? No. In a Minister is expected some originality of thought and intellect—some fertility of expedient and policy—that, in short, which the world recognises as statesmanship.

The Government seem to have been misled by the facility with which Sir R. Peel imposed the Income-Tax at first, and afterwards prolonged its term. But what can be done at one time, can by no means be repeated with the same success at another. Peel accompanied the tax with large remissions of duties, and laid the foundation of a new and great commercial policy. It was a broad and comprehensive plan, promising results which would be worth the price; he followed it up when the experiment proved successful. The one step of totally abolishing the Excise on Glass was bolder than anything the Whigs ever dared attempt. It was followed by another measure bolder still—the abolition of the Corn Laws, which was the destruction not of a Statute or an Excise Act merely, but of a whole system. In all Peel's measures there was a broad view of the empire and its needs; a decision in the plan, and determination in carrying out, of his policy that commanded respect; and as it directed men's minds to the future, and opened new channels of activity, they cheerfully ratified his demand on their present resources as the price of future advantages, which are surely coming, and with them are slowly rising new power and influence for the man who pointed the way to them. The greatest of Peel's triumphs is yet to be, and the incapacity of the Whigs to deal with these questions is hastening it. Unaccompanied by any compensating measure, the Government merely works more tightly the machinery devised by their predecessors. We want money, and we take it where it is most likely to be got—that is the whole extent of Ministerial invention.

Now, admitting that the deficiency, of more than three millions, must be made up, the circumstances of the time should have been considered before the above "stand and deliver" sort of method of doing so was resolved upon. A depression, left from the awful struggle of the past two years, still hangs over all classes of society; that alone would make such an increase in the taxation of the heaviest-burdened section of the community most difficult to impose. But the proposal of an additional two per cent. was sure to work up the dissatisfaction of the public to the point of resistance. The gradual and insidious development of this tax, which places professional skill (the most uncertain of all possessions) on the same level as real property, which is the most solid, with its last step, became alarming. It was first proposed for three years: then another extension of time was added to it at the same amount: now we have an extension of time and an increase in the amount, both together; the promise, that the additional two per cent. shall cease in two years, leaving the impost at three per cent. for the remainder of this renewed lease, no one regards as worth a straw. All experience proves that this tax "is a kind of burr, and will stick," once settled on us, there is no shaking it off. Before the two years are over, there will break out some petty miserable war in the territories of the colonial office, that will run us into a debt, like that of Kaffirland; and another "deficiency" will require the whole five per cent. to be made permanent. In fact, there is no disaster in a pecuniary way for which two years of Whig government would not prepare us.

The instinctive feeling in the public that this will be the result, drives them to resist the increase now, on pain of being loaded with it for ever. The Government points to its expenditure: the nation replies, "Retrench;" and, what is more, is in just the temper to insist on its being done. The conduct of the Government since Lord John Russell's badly conceived speech, which left an impression exactly the reverse of what he possibly intended, shows irresolution and weakness, always precursors of failure. The country is roused, the press is unanimous; on all sides is heard an expression of contempt for Ministers, who exhibit no more resource than parish overseers. All must be convinced that a deficiency of even more than three millions might have been covered by a temporary resumption of some of the taxes remitted during the last thirty years, a loan on the security of that tax, trusting the rest to the reaction that may naturally be expected after this period of depression, while the present year should have been devoted to a real reduction of expenditure; in that way alone the deficiency might have been met without any injury to our military and naval strength. If we only paid for the force we required, placed where it was wanted, there need be no increase of taxation at all. But if the country permits a policy that keeps ten line-of-battle ships in a European port, to overawe a people and prop up a rotten Throne, while on the coasts of an empire, half-barbarous and always cruel, our countrymen are murdered because left without one steamer to protect them, it must be prepared for a demand of three millions this year, and probably six millions next. Unless the people sternly and promptly stop this system of armaments, not for ourselves, but for the crazy Royalties of Europe, there will be no limit either to our expenditure or taxation. We have not discussed here the injustice of the Income-Tax itself; that is a question long ago settled. The injustice was overlooked for a necessity; but now that necessity need not exist, does not exist, save to men who have the ability and boldness that could remove it. The oppression, therefore, once submitted to, is now universally resisted. There never was an instance of the people and the press being so strongly and completely united against any former tax. The Government cannot find one journal to support their confiscation scheme. The old organs of opinion denounce, without exception, the want of talent that reduces a Government to the level of a parochial vestry striking a rate. The younger journals, the reflectors of a yet wider circle of opinion, hold out no hope that the Government can bribe the industrious classes to support the tax by holding out the delusion that they are exempted from it. The *London Telegraph* puts this part of the question clearly, and it is echoed by the provincial press throughout the country:—

We believe the fact to be fully established, that all taxation, let it be levied as it may, is, in the end, extracted from industry. The middle and propertied classes do press, and ever have pressed, on the lower classes, as the Government presses on them by taxation. By their power of giving or withholding employment, they can, to a great extent, and always do as far as they can, protect themselves against the exactions of the Government. It is excessive taxation, however, weighing on them which—looking at prices—is more onerous now than ever it was in war, that makes them bear so heavily on all beneath them, and has borne down the agricultural and other labourers to the very lowest and most degraded condition. It is in evidence and cannot be disproved, that the liberated negroes in our West India colonies are in a far better condition, physically and morally, than the labourers in the once happy England. Excessive taxation has in every country, from ancient Venice to Modern Holland—from Turkey to

France—ruined every people; and we put it to the middle classes, who now feel the scourge, and whom it will next reduce to the same condition, whether they will allow themselves any longer to be the instrument for extorting such vast sums from the bulk of the working classes? Now or never is the time to resist the increasing expenditure of the Government, and the imposition for ever of new and more onerous burdens. To save our country from irredeemable decay, and the industrious people from starvation, we must curb the extravagances of the Government, and oppose the infliction of any new tax.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### SWITZERLAND.

On the 15th inst., the Diet, after a calm and thorough discussion, voted the reply to the collective note of France, Austria, and Prussia. The deputies of Neuchâtel and Appenzell Interior, who had received no instructions from their Governments, had withheld their adhesion. On the 16th, the Diet indefinitely adjourned after a session of seven months.

M. Krudener, Envoy of Russia to the Vorort, had received despatches from his Court, declaring in haughty terms, its full concurrence in the notes of Austria, France, and Prussia, of 3rd November and 18th January last; and instructing him to declare further, that in consequence of late proceedings in Switzerland, the Emperor felt himself discharged from his engagement, as one of the five contracting Powers in the treaty of Vienna, to maintain the neutrality of the Swiss Confederation.

The Committee on the proposed Revision of the Pact, had deputed to M. Kern, of Thurgovie, and M. Druey, of Vaud, the task of drawing up the report.

##### GERMAN STATES.

BAVARIA.—According to a letter from Munich, it would appear that the King is determined to revenge himself upon those who forced him to dismiss his mistress. His first victims, it is said, would be Prince Wallerstein and M. Thiersch, the rector of the University, whom he charges with being the real instigators of the popular movement. His Majesty visits the house lately occupied by Lola Montes every day. Two companies of infantry are constantly stationed before it for its protection, and twenty workmen are employed in repairing the havoc committed by the people. The King has ordered the house to be fitted up with its former magnificence, and does not seem to have renounced all idea of reinstating in it his Spanish mistress. According to all appearances Bavaria is on the eve of a serious revolution.

##### UNITED STATES.

By the *Montezuma* and *Wyoming* we have advice from New York to the 1st instant, and Philadelphia to the 25th ult. The advices by these arrivals are not important, and tend rather to confirm the intelligence brought by the previous steamer than to add new materials.

In reference to the announced treaty of peace with Mexico the *New York Herald* says:—"Of the general fact of a treaty, there can be no doubt; but the negotiation is combined and coupled with a number of very curious particulars, which will have a great and important influence on its progress to mutual ratification by the Governments of the two countries."

The *Herald* adds, that General Scott was incited by the Clay party to conclude a treaty, in opposition to the wishes of the American Executive.

From Texas intelligence had been received, announcing that a war had broken out in that state between the Delaware and Camanche Indians, which was waging to such an extent that it was feared it would lead to a general war among all the Indian tribes of both Texas and Mexico. In the fight between the two above-named tribes, the Delawares were defeated, with the loss of twenty-five of their warriors. Other accounts of skirmishes between the whites and Camanches, caused by depredations of the latter against the former, are also given.

The alleged cause of the war was an incursion of the Delawares upon the hunting grounds of the Camanches, and also favouring the whites in the war between the Indian tribes and Texas.

The proceedings of the United States' Congress, since the date of the *Cambria's* accounts, had not been marked by any decisive action or new feature.

A very large meeting of citizens favourable to General Taylor for the Presidency was held at New Orleans on the evening of the 23rd. The meeting was very crowded and very enthusiastic.

The Boston papers announce the stoppage of Messrs. Robeson and Co., extensive calico printers and cotton manufacturers, of Fall River.

##### WEST INDIES.

By the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship *Forth*, bringing the West India and Mexican mails, we learn that the yellow fever was making great havoc in the 88th Regiment at Barbadoes, and that some of the islands were suffering for want of rain.

Amongst other goods, brought by the *Forth* on freight, are 23,304 dollars on merchants' account, 117 ounces of gold dust, and other specie; 60 cases of cigars; 558 serons of cochineal; 29 live turtle; and 29 bars of silver.

##### INDIA.

Advices by express, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, have been received this week. The dates are from Calcutta to the 9th, Madras to the 14th, and Bombay to the 16th of January.

Lord Dalhousie, the new Governor-General, had touched at Madras, and his arrival at Calcutta was hourly expected when the mails left.

Among the last acts of Lord Hardinge's Government was a notification, drawn up during his passage down the Ganges, in which the Governor-General made public a copy of a second proclamation lately issued from Lahore, which prohibited, under the penalties of imprisonment and confiscation of property, the perpetration of Sutee and infanticide in the territories of the Punjab. The notification further announced, that his Lordship had directed his thanks to be expressed to the Maharajah of Lahore, as well as to all those Princes (twenty-three in number, mentioned by name) who had co-operated during the last three years with the British Government in suppressing these cruel practices within their several territories.

A measure of humanity not less important had marked the closing career of the Marquis of Tweeddale at Madras. We are informed that, as the result of his Lordship's intervention, the Court of Directors had consented to the establishment of an hospital for convalescents in the Neilgherry mountains for a portion of the European troops serving in the Madras Presidency, and that this long-cavanned measure would be carried into effect before his Lordship's departure.

Another robber chief had been secured, named Ragojee Bangria, lately as noted in the south of India as Doongur Singh had been in the north. This man, with a numerous band, had infested for some time back the Concan and eastern routes from Bombay. After many fruitless efforts, he was captured by Lieutenant Gell, of the Ghaut Light Infantry, who, disguised as a Brahmin, traced the freebooter to the celebrated shrine of Punderpoor, and, taking sight of him while in the act of ablution in one of the sacred tanks, entered and effected his capture. We are told that Lieutenant Gell has received high encomiums from the Bombay Government for his ability and daring conduct in this affair.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Delhi on the 1st of January, in a direction, it was thought, from west to east.

The Seinde prize money was about to be distributed, the Royal warrant and order of the Court of Directors to that effect having reached India. By the present arrangement, Sir C. Napier will receive a 1-16th share, or about £27,000. His claim to the share of Commander-in-Chief, or 1-8th, is still held in abeyance, to be paid, if admitted, out of the proceeds not yet distributed.

Her Majesty's 28th Regiment had embarked at Bombay for England.

An announcement is made by the *Calcutta Star*, that a column 150 feet in height, is to be erected at Calcutta, to commemorate the victories in the Punjab, and that the captured Sikh guns are to be set up in it, muzzle to muzzle, in fluted compartments; the summit to be crowned with three figures—Britannia and two native soldiers. The *Friend of India* suggests that, as the European troops bore no inconsiderable share in the victories thus to be commemorated, it would be more appropriate to represent one of the supporters of Britannia as an English soldier.

A resolution passed by the Governor-General in Council, and dated the 31st of December, declares that cotton shall henceforward be exempt from export duty throughout India. It is hoped that the measure in question will relieve the cotton trade of India. It must, at least, prove an additional boon to the traders from India with China. The late export duty of nine annas per Indian maund of cotton, at the rate of value for some years back, is said to have been equivalent to a tax of from five to eight per cent.

Orders had been received in India from the Court of Directors for the remittance home of £500,000 sterling in specie.

##### CHINA.

Intelligence to the 30th of December has been received. From Hong Kong we have to record a dreadful tragedy in the horrid murder of six English gentlemen by the Chinese, about three miles from Canton, on the 5th of December. After church they went up the river, and landed to take a quiet walk, and shortly after they found themselves attacked by a body of Chinese, and cut off from their boat. In this attack one or two of the party fell; the others, being overpowered, attempted to escape, but were taken at one of the villages and confined; and, by the evidence of the Chinese on the Coroner's inquest, it appears too true that, up to the morning of the 7th, they were alive, when they were cruelly put to death. The names of the gentlemen are—Mr. W. Rutter, Mr. Small, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Brown, Mr. Balkwill, and Mr. McCarte.

A force was immediately sent to Canton, and His Excellency Sir John Davis went up in the *Dedalus* to demand redress. After much negotiation with Keying, four Chinese were executed on the 21st, and eleven were under trial. Sir John returned on the 24th, having given Keying to the 20th of January for his final answer to his demands. It is understood that steamers have been sent for from Singapore, and men-of-war ordered down from the coast, to be prepared, should any coercive measure be necessary.

Government notification of the 30th of November announces the suspension of the Chief Justice, the Hon. John Walter Hulme, who was to proceed home by this mail.

RUSSIAN GOLD.—A return of the quantity of gold produced in Russia during the last ten years, with an account of the progress and prospect of such production, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. In 1837, the produce was £900,673, since which period it has steadily increased up to the close of 1846, when it amounted to £3,414,427. During the ten years embraced in the return, the produce of Siberia has increased ten-fold. The impression of the Russian Government is, that there will be an increase, instead of a diminution, in the supply for a series of years to come.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

BARONESS WENMAN'S GAME PROSECUTIONS.—At the Petty Sessions at Watlington, on Saturday last, before Lord Parker and Colonel Fane, James Cheney, of Sydenham, charged by Mumford, gamekeeper for the Baroness Wenman, with having used a gun for the destruction of game, was committed to prison for two months, in default of the payment of £2 fine and ten shillings costs; and J. Roadnight, charged by the same complainant with having used snares for the destruction of game, was committed to prison for two months, in default of the payment of £2 fine and costs.

CURIOUS PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—A few days ago four bantams, of a scarce sort, belonging to William Herbert, Esq., of Kempsey, Worcestershire, had been feasting on some Indian corn meal intended for other purposes, when on the following day they were noticed to be labouring under impending suffocation, and a total inability to take food, with their crops prodigiously distended. The day after two died; on a third day a third died; and the fourth being left on the eve of death, it was suggested by the lady of the above gentleman that the crop might be opened and its contents removed. The idea no sooner struck Mrs. Herbert than with a fine pair of scissors she made an incision an inch and a half in length (not in the centre of the crop, which doubtless would have more endangered the life of the bird, but on one side), and removed a plateful of swollen meal, after which she carefully washed the interior of the crop, then brought the edges of the wound together, and applied sutures of white silk as dexterously as a Liston could have done. In a few hours the bird was itself again; it is now as well as ever. This case is highly interesting to the physiologist, who will remember that the crop or craw is the first stomach, although possessing a low degree of organisation.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Mrs. Noel, of Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, recently discovered that she had lost jewellery, boxes, and clothing, valued at £300. Suspicion fell upon Betsey Ranby, who had lived with her in the capacity of housemaid, and who left the service about a fortnight since, and upon whose boxes being searched a large portion of the missing property was discovered, a diamond brooch, said to be worth £120, being one of the articles. On her examination before the magistrates at Sleaford, she stated that the articles were given to her by the footman, who has also left the service of Mrs. Noel; and since the prisoner has been at home, she has had a letter from the footman, appointing a period to meet him at Nottingham for the purpose of being married. The footman was apprehended a few days ago, but was liberated. The late Mr. Noel, who was very eccentric, was a very large purchaser of jewellery; the jewel bill, in which the brooch above mentioned forms one of the items, amounts to £4000.

SUICIDE ON A RAILWAY.—On Saturday night, Mr. R. Oakley, florist and market-gardener, of Southampton, went to the Nine Elms terminus of the South-Western Railway, and having placed a paper parcel on the buffer of a waggon, deliberately laid himself down on the rail, a short distance from the coke ovens. A Richmond train coming up passed over him, mutilating his body in a most dreadful manner. Mr. Oakley was 25 years of age. An unsuccessful law-suit was, it is said, the cause of his suicide.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

##### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDHALL.—TUESDAY.

###### BUNN v. LIND.

This action was brought to recover compensation in damages for a breach of contract to sing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

The plaintiff declared specially upon an agreement, and alleged that he was the Manager of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, and that, on the 10th of January, 1845, it was agreed between him and the defendant, in manner following:—1. The plaintiff engaged the defendant, and the defendant engaged, to sing twenty times at the Drury-lane Theatre, during the period from the 15th of June until the 31st of July, 1845, or during the period from the 30th of September until the 15th of November, 1845, the defendant to choose either of those two different periods which might best suit her convenience, but to apprise the plaintiff of her intention at the latest at the end of March, the same year. 2. The plaintiff agreed to pay the defendant fifty louis d'or for each of the said performances, and that she should, in addition, have half the clear receipts of a benefit. 3. The plaintiff agreed to pay the defendant the said price of fifty louis d'or twenty-four hours after each performance. 4. That the defendant should sing three times in each week, and not more, except the last week; that she should never sing on two consecutive days, and that she should be allowed an interval of one day at least between one performance and another. 5. That the defendant should commence with the part of *Viola* in the opera of the "Camp of Silesia" of Meyerbeer; that she should afterwards also sing the part of *Amina* in the "Sonnambula" of Bellini, if the plaintiff should require her to do so, and that it was understood that the defendant should sing only two parts during her said performance. 6. That the plaintiff should, at his own expense, provide the dresses for the defendant's two characters to be represented by the defendant. 7. That the defendant should have the right of proposing additions to, and alterations in, the said agreement, if it should appear to her to be necessary to do so; but that she should make the same known to the plaintiff on the 1st day of March, 1845, at the latest; that, nevertheless, it was fully agreed that such additions and alterations as the defendant might propose should not affect the 1st and 2nd articles of the agreement, which should remain unaltered, and as they then stood; and it was also agreed, that if such alterations and additions so to be proposed should not suit the plaintiff, he should have the right to reject the same, but that in that case the agreement should be cancelled and considered as null, and as if the same had never existed. The declaration then alleged the mutual promises of the plaintiff and defendant, and set forth the non-fulfilment of the contract by the defendant, and the great pecuniary loss sustained by the plaintiff in consequence.

The defendant pleaded—first, the general issue; secondly, that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to permit the defendant to sing as in the declaration was alleged; thirdly, that the said opera in which the defendant was to make her first appearance in the character of *Viola*, was a German opera, by Meyerbeer, a composer residing at Berlin, and was the sole property, and in the possession of the said Meyerbeer until the end of the said two periods, and had never been printed, published, or sold, and that it was the duty of the plaintiff to provide the music of the said opera, and to deliver the same within a reasonable time to the several singers, to be studied for such performance; and that the plaintiff had not, during either of the said periods, the possession or means of possession of the said music, and did not deliver the same to the said singers; wherefore, it was wholly useless for the defendant to come from Berlin to London, to sing at the said theatre in the said opera. Fourthly, that the said opera was not, at the time of the said agreement, translated into the English language; and that it was the duty of the plaintiff, within a reasonable time, to deliver a translation thereof to the defendant, which he failed to do, and that by reason thereof, the defendant could not sing at the said theatre according to the terms of the said agreement. Fifthly, that the plaintiff induced the defendant to enter into the said contract by fraud, covin, and misrepresentation. Sixthly, that, after the making of the said agreement, it was mutually agreed that the contract should be rescinded.

Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case; after the examination of several witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff.

The Attorney-General addressed the Jury for the defendant, contending that no case had been made out against his client, and that the plaintiff had not fulfilled his part of the conditions necessary to enable the defendant to perform the terms of her engagement.

Mr. Justice Erle summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £2500.

##### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

On Saturday, before Commissioner Goulburn, Messrs. Holditch, elder merchants, at Bankside, came up, pursuant to adjournment, to pass their last examination. From the official assignees' report, it appeared that the bankrupts' debts, since July, 1844, were £11,668, and gross profits £15,598. Their good debts were £2168, and doubtful and bad debts £2777, and loss on sale of stock, &c., under the fiat, £1292. There had been extensive dealings in accommodation bills by the bankrupts. Some discussion took place as to the alleged negligent conduct in keeping the books of the firm, after which the examination was adjourned to May 6, to comply with the requisitions of the assignees.

#### POLICE.

##### BOW-STREET.

CHARTIST QUARRELS.—An intelligent mechanic, named William Thomason, known as a Chartist, was brought up on Monday, charged with breaking several large panes of glass in the banking establishment of Feargus O'Connor's National Land and Labour Company, in New Oxford-street, and causing damage to the amount of £15.—Mr. Hall observed that if the amount of damage sought to be recovered was upwards of £5, the Court had no jurisdiction in the case.—Mr. T. Price, who said he was the manager of the establishment, then said, he would alter the charge so as to make it cognizable by the magistrate, and only proceed for the cost of three of the panes broken, namely £5.—His Worship having consented to this arrangement, the clerk deposed to having heard the smashing of the windows between five and six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and seeing the defendant outside in the act of throwing another stone at them, he sent for a policeman, but defendant made no attempt to escape. He said, he had purposely broken the windows in order to get an opportunity of making a public statement of the injuries he had received at the hands of Mr. O'Connor, M.P., who, besides robbing him of £70, had made him the object of a series of libellous attacks in his newspaper called the *Northern Star*, for a long time past, completely ruining his character. The defendant now expressed his regret that his worship had determined on disposing of the case summarily, as he had long hoped for an opportunity of stating before a British jury the course of oppressive and slanderous treatment to which he had been exposed, and showing up the true character and pretensions of Mr. F. O'Connor to the public at large. Mr. Hall said nothing could justify such a wanton destruction of property, and he should therefore order him to pay the £5 or be committed for two months. Mr. Price stated that he had received a letter from Mr. F. O'Connor, directing him to assure the Court "that he never owed the fellow anything in his life."

A LATE invention, termed a "traveller's door-fastener," is composed of two small metal plates formed into a wedge by the insertion of a piece of wood between them, while the under plate is fitted with two small spikes that catch the floor. The sharp end of the "fastener" is thrust under the door, and is more firmly fixed by every attempt to enter the room; while a cord carried to the bedside enables a person lying in bed to withdraw the wedge, and thus admit a visitor.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.**—The report of the bill for establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome was received, and the bill was ordered to be printed with amendments. Monday was fixed for the third reading.

**IRELAND.**—The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland. Lord STANLEY gave notice that he would on Thursday call attention to a newspaper published in Dublin, called the *United Irishman*, and which was of a rebellious and revolutionary character.—On the motion of Lord MONTAGUE, the Select Committee on Colonisation from Ireland was appointed. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that, on going into Committee of Supply, on Monday next, he would submit a motion to the effect that the mode of assessing the Income-tax should be so altered as to render it more fair and equal in its operation.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that he would move, as an amendment to Sir R. Inglis's motion for a Committee on the new Houses of Parliament, an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to superintend the votes granted by Parliament, so as to ensure the finishing of the new Houses as speedily as possible.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to go into Committee of Ways and Means, on Monday next, he would move an instruction to the Committee to extend the probate and legacy duties to real property.

Sir B. HALL gave notice of his intention to move that the Income-tax be extended to Ireland.

## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on moving the order of the day for going into a Committee of Supply, stated the course which the Government had resolved to take with reference to the estimates. He said, that seeing Mr. Hume's amendment on the paper, to the effect that the estimates be postponed until after the decision of the House on the general financial scheme of the Government, he should feel bound to object to that amendment on constitutional grounds. It was the duty and practice of the House to determine first what should be supplied to her Majesty, and, after that, to consider by what ways and means the supply voted should be raised. It was absolutely necessary for the public service that some votes should be taken on account for the Navy and Army. On Monday next it would be his duty to state fully the reasons upon which the Government justified their general financial scheme. In the meantime, it was his intention to move for a Select or Secret Committee to inquire into the expenditure proposed for the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance.

Mr. HUME denied that it was the duty of the House to vote supplies before looking at the Ways and Means. If the proposed Committee were to be a secret one, it would be unsatisfactory to the country. A Committee to revise the whole system of taxation would have been more desirable. He would not object to the Government taking a round sum, half a million or a million on account, until after the discussion on the budget.

Mr. DISRAELI was at a loss to understand what the real business of the House of Commons was, if every important matter was to be referred to a Select or Secret Committee. He warned the House to be cautious in thus delegating their proper functions.

Captain HARRIS thought he saw something like a compromise in this proposal for a Secret Committee.

Mr. HUME denied that he had any communication, verbally or written, with the Government on the subject.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, and Mr. WARD, without making the usual statement, moved for a vote of £235,000 for the naval excess of last year.

Mr. HERRIES and Mr. BANKES objected to the Secret Committee of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice.

Mr. HUME refused to consent to the specific vote asked, though he would consent to a sum of money on account of the general estimates.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK declared that, in his opinion, it was wholly unconstitutional to propose a Secret Committee to inquire into the state of the Royal Navy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had attempted to draw an analogy between the Select Committees from time to time appointed to inquire into the general finance of the country, and this proposed Committee to inquire into our naval and military defences. But there was the most material difference between the two inquiries; and unless the Prime Minister was prepared to assert, on his responsibility, that there were grave reasons of State, and that there was imminent peril, he (Lord G. Bentinck) would not consent to any Secret Committee. The Government was not fit to hold possession of office if they threw that responsibility which properly belonged to them upon a Secret Committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, in 1786, in 1797, in 1807, in 1817, and in 1828, under various Ministers—Pitt, Grenville, Liverpool, and Wellington—the House had appointed Select Committees to inquire into the whole expenditure, including the army, navy, and ordnance. These committees were not only select, but secret. There might be facts and evidence received by the proposed Committee that it might not be desirable to make public; and he was ready to state, on his responsibility, that it would be highly inconvenient to have the proposed Committee an open one. The Government did not wish to avoid responsibility; on the contrary, their proposal was, that, in addition to the inquiries of a Committee of the whole House, the estimates should be submitted to a Secret Committee. The noble Lord emphatically declared that the estimates were not war estimates, nor framed with the view to a rupture of peace.

Mr. HERRIES did not think the precedents quoted by the noble Lord were applicable. They were all general financial committees, very different from a committee to inquire into the defences of the country.

Mr. HENLEY considered the proposal for a Select Committee as nothing less than the abdication of the functions of Government.

Sir R. PEEL said that, in 1828, he had moved for the last Committee to inquire into the military expenditure of the country. It was like those that preceded it, a Select Committee, but not a secret one; that is, it published its reports, but had the power of excluding evidence, and it had suppressed evidence on military works, on the ground of "prudential motives."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER consented to withdraw the specific vote for £235,000 before the Committee. He gave notice that he would on Tuesday evening move for the proposed Secret Committee.

Mr. DISRAELI reminded Sir R. Peel that the Committee moved for by him in 1828 was not, as stated by him, to inquire into the military expenditure of the current year, but was a Committee to inquire into the general state of the public income and expenditure. The honourable member advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to furnish himself with precedents, on Tuesday evening, better than that furnished by Sir R. Peel.

Mr. WAKLEY expressed his "astonishment, indignation, and disgust" at the Ministerial scheme of finance. He assured them that they would not be able to carry their proposed additional Income-tax. John Bull would really be the dullest of beasts if he bore this new burden; and he (Mr. Wakley) hoped that if endured quietly, the Income-tax would be doubled before the end of the year. No one was fool enough to suppose that the additional Income-tax would expire in two years. If once put on, it would be perpetual.

The specific vote was withdrawn, and votes on account, to the amount of £1,400,000 for the navy, and of £2,300,000 for the army, were agreed to.

The Committee on the JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL was postponed to Friday.

On the motion of Lord MONTAGUE, the PUBLIC HEALTH BILL was read a second time, and the Committee was fixed for the 6th of March.

**EMIGRANT PASSENGERS' ACT.**—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the second reading of the bill for the better conveyance of passengers to North America. The right hon. gentleman having referred to the dreadful mortality that occurred last year amongst the emigrants from Ireland—not less than seventeen per cent.—detailed the provisions of the bill, the principal of which were to allow twelve superficial feet for each passenger, to compel the captains to carry sufficient provisions, and to provide for the presence on board each vessel of a responsible Government officer to see justice done to the emigrants, and to take care that the regulations be fulfilled. The right hon. gentleman said that there was every probability that the emigration this spring would be equal to that of last year, and it was absolutely necessary for Parliament to pass some measure immediately, to prevent the disease and death which then characterised the emigration. Should the House assent to the second reading of the Bill, he proposed to refer it then to a Select Committee.

After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time.

**JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.**—On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider a resolution, to be the foundation of a bill to enable joint-stock companies to wind up their affairs as between partners.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord DENMAN presented a petition from the Board of Council and the House of Assembly of the island of Antigua, on the subject of the Sugar Duties; and

The Earl of ABERDEEN called attention to the state of our squadron on the coast of Africa, which led to a short conversation.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice, for the 7th of March, to move for leave to bring in a bill to secure the rights of ejected tenants.

Mr. M'GREGOR gave notice, for the 2d of March, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the management and regulations of the Customs; also, for the 7th of March, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the management, &c., of the naval docks of Great Britain and the British possessions.

## EXPENSE OF THE NATIONAL ARMAMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for two Select Committees—one to inquire into the expenditure of the Navy, Army, and Ordnance; the other to inquire into the miscellaneous expenditure. The right hon. gentleman said it had been usual to appoint select committees to examine into the income and expenditure of the country; and it had been a question with the present Government, shortly after coming into office, whether such a committee was not desirable, seeing that from the year 1835 to 1847 the naval, military, and ordnance expenditure had, increased from £11,700,000 to £17,800,000. The Government

thought this great increase a subject fit for inquiry, but at the beginning of the session they were of opinion that, in consequence of the unusual number of committees already appointed, it would be unwise to propose another committee. But though they felt this objection, yet, seeing that much misconception prevailed with respect to the expenditure that had been found necessary, they had come to the conclusion that they must submit to the inconvenience of now appointing these Committees. There was no exact precedent to be found for the Committee to inquire into expenditure of the Navy, Army, and Ordnance, which he was about to move for, but he did not think it necessary on all occasions to act strictly according to precedent. He had been under a mistake when, on the preceding evening, he asserted that all the former Committees had been secret. He now found that, though they had the power of excluding such evidence as they thought not desirable to publish, they were not secret. He admitted he was wrong at first, and his proposal now was that the two Committees should be select, but not secret.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK said that he was in a great measure relieved from the opposition he intended to make to the Committee, since the right hon. gentleman had abandoned the intention of making it secret. He understood, on Monday night, that the Government were about to abdicate their prerogative as servants of the Crown; but now that the first proposed Secret Committee had dwindled down into a jumble of two Committees, that were to be open, the grave objections that applied to the Secret Committee were disposed of. He presumed that the Government did not seek to relieve themselves from the responsibility that attached constitutionally to them, of the increased expenditure for the defences of the country, and the strength of our naval and military forces; and he trusted that the question of the necessity of the increased fortifications and armaments would not be made the subject of inquiry for the proposed Committee. Making a protest against the inquiry encroaching on the proper functions of the Executive Government and the prerogatives of the Crown, he would not offer any objection to the Select Committees.

Mr. DISRAELI maintained that there was no precedent for the proposed Committee, which was neither more nor less than a shifting of the responsibility of the Government on a Select Committee. He deprecated the practice of delegating to Select Committees questions which legitimately belonged to the House. He would not, of course, oppose the motion made by the Government. Happy men! whose very blunders only proved the anxiety of their opponents to support them. The hon. member, however, could not avoid protesting against the proposed Select Committee, which was unauthorised by the practice of Parliament, and would little conduce to the dignity of the Government.

Sir R. PEEL would not oppose the appointment of a Select Committee, though he was himself ready to give his assent to the estimates submitted on the responsibility of the Government, and though he felt satisfied that no Select Committee could properly decide the amount of force that the public exigencies might require. For his own part, so far from thinking that the estimates proposed by the Government were excessive, he was agreeably surprised at finding that they were so moderate; and he rejoiced that the Government had not partaken of that panic which prevailed a short time ago relative to the defences of the country.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. HUME, Mr. BRIGHT, and Colonel SIBTHORP, addressed a few remarks to the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL justified the proposed Committee, and defended the small increase that had been made in our armaments, an increase not made in consequence of any apprehension of a rupture of peace. It was necessary that the British Government should afford the usual protection to its subjects in the colonies and in foreign countries, and that could not be afforded without considerable naval and military power. The Kafir war was attended with great expense, and it might be a question for the Committee whether the whole of this should fall on the mother country. He assured the House that he would not shrink from the responsibility of these estimates, and he wanted no Committee whatever to screen him.

Mr. COBDEN would not object to the proposed Committee, but he would hold himself perfectly free to pass his opinion upon the estimates, and to vote, should he think fit, for their reduction. There was not a despotic Government in Europe that would dare to propose additional taxation upon a community so universally suffering as ours.

Mr. BUCK, Mr. BANKES, Sir R. INGLIS, Captain HARRIS, Mr. SLANEY, and Mr. VILLIERS made some remarks, and the two Select Committees moved for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. HUTT moved for a Select Committee to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for mitigating the horrors of the slave trade, and providing for its final extinction. The hon. member contended that it was useless continuing to endeavour to put down the slave trade by force. So far from that abominable trade having been lessened since the establishment of our squadron on the coast of Africa, it had more than doubled, with aggravated cruelty; and it would go on increasing so long as the profits realised by this trade were often £2000 per cent. The United States Government was the only one that really co-operated with us; for, as to the French fleet, it might as well be cruising in the British Channel as on the coast of Africa, for all the good it did there. In Cuba and Brazil, immense fortunes were making by this nefarious trade, and even Englishmen were engaged in it, thus giving the world the idea that, however we might have the word humanity on our lips, we allowed our humanity to stand in the way of our money-making. The frightful loss of life in our ships on the coast of Africa, was itself sufficient to convince the House of the necessity of considering the question whether our squadron should not be withdrawn. He was not able to obtain precise information as to the annual expense of our attempts to suppress this trade, but, from all he could collect, the cost to this country was not less than £605,000 a year; and, it was his conviction that this £605,000 per annum was worse than thrown away. His proposition was, to leave the slave trade to itself.

Mr. JACKSON, in a maiden speech, seconded the motion. If our squadrons were withdrawn, free labourers to any required number could be imported to the West India Islands at the cost of £4 10s.; and when the Brazilians would learn that they could obtain free labourers at a trifling cost, they would not pay £100 per slave to the slave-traders.

Sir R. INGLIS admitted with pain that all our efforts to put a termination to the slave trade had only aggravated the evils; but, at all events, we were right in what we had done, in casting from us the crime of that horrible traffic, and we ought to persist in those sacrifices and exertions which had for their object the suppression of the slave trade. He would not oppose the motion.

Mr. CARDWELL supported the Committee, and argued that legitimate commerce was the only way to supplant the slave trade.

Lord PALMERSTON had no intention to oppose the motion. He agreed that it was fitting an inquiry should take place, though he did not admit all the statements made. The efforts made by this country had been attended with considerable success. The extraordinary price paid for slaves was in itself proof that the supply was not equal to the demand, and that, consequently, the trade was very much suppressed. He was ready to admit that a maritime police alone was unequal to put down the slave trade; but he denied that it had aggravated the evils, or that it was the cause of complaint with other countries. He agreed that legitimate commerce was the best means of expelling the slave trade; but if the squadron were withdrawn and the system of prevention broken up, the legitimate trader would be driven from the coast of Africa by the slavers and pirates which would then swarm along it. Treaties made with the native chiefs had done much, and it was the object of the two Governments of France and England to multiply those treaties; and they hoped to encircle the whole coast of Africa by these treaties, and thus put an effectual stop to the slave trade. He trusted, at all events, that Parliament would not reverse the policy heretofore pursued by this country in respect to this detestable crime of slavery.

Lord G. BENTINCK said that when the Committee would be told that while the squadron on the coast of Africa had only captured between 2000 and 3000 a year during the last four years, not less than 60,000 slaves were imported into Brazil in one year; and when they learned that our expenditure of £700,000 a year only effected the rescue of one out of every twenty slaves, they would come to a conclusion that on every ground, including that of humanity, an end should be put to our present system of so-called prevention.

After some observations from Captain Pechell, Lord Claude Hamilton, Lord Hotham, and Mr. Ward, the Committee was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to 6 o'clock.

## OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—THE "MONSTER MOTION."

Mr. ANSTAY, who had on a former occasion been "counted out," resumed his motion on the foreign policy adopted by Lord Palmerston during the various administrations of which his Lordship was a member. The honourable gentleman occupied nearly five hours in the delivery of his speech. He proceeded to find fault with Lord Palmerston's policy with regard to Poland, which he described as an unworthy truckling to Russia, and as a sacrifice of Poland—with his policy with regard to Italy, which he had surrendered, bound hand and foot, into the hands of Austria—with his policy with regard to Cracow, of which he had destroyed the independence by preventing a British diplomatic agent from being sent there—with his policy with regard to Turkey, from whose weakness Russia had derived aggrandisement by his connivance in the treaty of Adrianople—with his policy with regard to Egypt, Mehemet Ali, and the treaty of Unkjar Skeless—with regard to his treatment of Mr. Urquhart, whose talents as a diplomatist he overwhelmed with the most disproportionate eulogy—with his treachery towards Circassia—with his sponging, as an English Minister, upon the seizure by the Russians of Mr. Bell's English schooner the *Vixen*—and with various other acts of omission and commission, by which he had transferred to Russia the dominions of independent princes and nations. He also charged the noble Lord with having made, on all these various subjects, false statements to Parliament and to his Sovereign, and with having incurred thereby the guilt of high treason. He then proceeded to attack Colonel Duplat, who had exposed the fabrication descriptive of the incredible tortures said to have been inflicted on the nuns of Minsk, and Mr. Fonblanque, the brother of the late editor of the *Examiner*, and now consul in Serbia, in the most severe and abusive terms, as mere tools and agents of Lord Palmerston. He then justified the conduct of the French, and condemned the conduct of the English Government towards Turkey in 1840, stating that our conduct must have been different if it had not been dictated by Lord Palmerston, and accusing that noble Lord of having betrayed therein the interests of his country.

He likewise attacked the policy pursued by Lord Palmerston in the Spanish marriages, defending the conduct of Louis Philippe, and arraigning that of the British Cabinet. He charged Lord Palmerston with having in the case of the Spanish marriages, when his purpose was to establish a ground of discord with France, taken his

ground upon the treaty of Utrecht with the full knowledge that every word he uttered was false. Lord J. Russell had expressed his hope the other night that friendly relations might still subsist between this country and France, and that peace should be preserved between this and all other countries. But he was certain that the country was still labouring from the effects of the hostility and bitterness which the conduct of Lord Palmerston was calculated to produce, and which, in effect, it had produced. He then proceeded to attack the conduct of his Lordship in reference to transactions in Persia and Afghanistan, indirectly accusing him of having committed forgeries for the purpose of misleading Parliament as to the intentions and dispositions of the Afghans. He likewise charged Lord Palmerston with having involved Mexico in war with the United States for the purpose of adding one more slaveholding state, Texas, to the Union, and of thereby disposing of the whole of the Union to co-operate with the designs of the northern states against British North America. He then attacked his Lordship's slave-trade treaties, and contended that by their agency he had interrupted our friendly relations with nearly every civilized nation in the world. These were not all the charges which he had to bring against the noble Lord; but he had suppressed—mark, he had not withdrawn—many of them out of respect to the decision of the Speaker, who had once or twice interfered to check his calumnious discursiveness. If he failed in his ability to prove them, he was ready to submit to the heaviest censure of the House.

Mr. SUELL, in one of his happiest efforts, replied to Mr. Anstey. He had intended to prove that Lord Palmerston had always performed the part which it became an English Minister to enact—that with great abilities he had combined a thorough knowledge of the political and commercial interests of the country, and those moral attributes which characterize the great nation whose cause was entrusted to him—that he had always been high-minded, straightforward, and true—that the honour of England had remained unsullied in his care—and that he had been the champion of humanity, the promoter of civilization, and the abettor of constitutional and well-ordered freedom in every country of the world. But fulsome adulation was only less odious than the rabid and unfounded vituperation in the indulgence of which the foulness of tongue did but denote the distemper of the understanding or the vitiation of the heart. He had, however, changed his intention when he heard Mr. Anstey violating again and again all the decencies of the House of Commons, until the Speaker himself was compelled to interpose, not for the protection of Lord Palmerston, but for the rescue of the House from the indignities which were cast upon it. The House, however, was impatient to hear Mr. Urquhart; for he was not only the client but also the only witness of Mr. Anstey—all the rest were dead. Let, then, Mr. Urquhart get up at once and give his evidence. If he should distinctly and unequivocally specify facts, the House would listen to him; but if he should indulge in vague and indefinite invective, then the House would come to a conclusion as to the motives of the two hon. members very different from that at which they wished the House of Commons to arrive.

Mr. URQUHART contended that until an answer was given to the elaborate and extraordinary statement of Mr. C. Anstey, it would be unnecessary to furnish fresh evidence against Lord Palmerston. He then entered into a statement, personal to himself, in which the public has but little interest. He disclaimed all hostility against Lord Palmerston, but he was convinced that from first to last his Lordship had been serving the interests of the bitterest foe to England—namely, Russia. He threw the House into convulsions of laughter by declaring that whatever vote it might come to on the charges preferred by Mr. Anstey, it never could restore Lord Palmerston to the position in which he had stood previous to that morning. He denied that he was either a visionary or a madman in the charges which he had himself been compelled to bring against that noble personage. He pledged himself to prove, if the House would but grant him a Committee, that Lord Palmerston had frustrated the opportunities which had been offered to him of entering into commercial relations with the principal states of the world most favourable to this country. The investigation of the charges brought by Mr. Anstey and himself against Lord Palmerston was absolutely necessary for the honour of the House, the country, and the town.

Viscount PALMERSTON observed, that in what he had to say he would avoid the use of language which was only disgraceful to those who used it, which was at variance with the rules of the House, with the courtesies of society, and with the practice of gentlemen. But he would reply in terms the most comprehensive, in language the most positive and complete, the charges of every kind and description, which Mr. Anstey and Mr. Urquhart had brought and asserted against him. If the question were one between himself and "these two members," he doubted whether he would have condescended even to contradict or disprove their assertions; but he owed it to the House and to the country to do so as publicly as the charges had been made. If it should be the pleasure of the House to institute an enquiry into the whole of his public conduct, there was not a document in the records of the Foreign Office, not a private or confidential letter in his own possession, which he would not readily, and with pride, submit to the scrutiny and judgment even of his political opponents. Having said this much with regard to the subject generally, the noble lord proceeded to notice some of the charges contained in the speech of Mr. Anstey, which, in his opinion, resembled more "the images of a kaleidoscope out of order, than anything ever before presented to human vision." Amongst other things with which he was charged, was that he had sold this country to Russia. The result of this treachery on his part was obvious, in the fact that England was now a province of Russia—that Russia was predominant in the councils of this country, and, through this country, in the affairs of the world. The first ground upon which this charge was based was, that he had been complimented, some years ago, by the Russian ambassador in a despatch to his Government, as having "made a good speech." He could assure the honourable and learned gentleman that, on that ground at least, his loyalty would never be called in question. The noble lord was proceeding to notice other points of the charge, when, six o'clock having arrived, the Speaker declared the House adjourned, intimating that the debate would stand as an order of the day on Thursdays.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The "UNITED IRISHMAN" NEWSPAPER.—Lord STANLEY proceeded to call their Lordships' attention to the violent sentiments and language employed in the first number of this journal, which had lately been established in Dublin. He wished to know if the attention of the Law Officers (the Crown had been called to the paper, and if it was intended to prosecute the proprietor?—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that his attention and that of Lord Clarendon had been called to the newspaper in question. (Hear, hear.) It would not be well, he thought, to fetter the discretion of the noble lord, as he was confident that he would act as the circumstances of the case might seem to him to require. He was not, however, authorised to say that he had left it to his duty to institute a prosecution against the parties.—The subject then dropped.

**ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.**—The LORD CHANCELLOR then moved the second reading of this bill, and entered briefly into its details. It could not fail, he said, to be of the utmost advantage to Ireland, where the land was deeply mortgaged. This, in fact, was one of the most fruitful sources of the impoverished condition of the country. The object of the bill was to enable the proprietors of entailed estates, heavily encumbered, to dispose of them. This, he should say, would lead to the better management of the estates, and to the profitable cultivation of the land.—A short discussion ensued, after which the bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed that day fortnight.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Lord R. GROSVEENOR presented the report of the Committee on the election for the County of Peebles, declaring Mr. Forbes Mackenzie duly elected.

On the motion of Mr. DEEDS, Mr. James Dodson, a witness in the Lancaster election case, was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for prevaricating in his evidence.

**WINDOW-TAX.**—Lord DUNCAN brought forward his motion for the repeal of the Window-tax. He repeated all the arguments against this impost, dwelling especially on the sanitary bearings of the question.—The motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER; and, after some discussion, negatived on a division by a majority of 92, the numbers being—for, 68; against, 160.

Mr. BEAUFORT obtained leave to bring in a Bill on the Game Laws.—A Bill for altering the Law of Entail in Scotland was read a first time.—The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

His Excellency Sir Stratford Canning leaves town this week, accompanied by Lady Canning, and daughters, for Constantinople, to resume his diplomatic functions as Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. Lord Cowley returns to England within a month after the arrival of Sir Stratford.

**PATIENT INGENUITY.**—Mr. Hayward, the Clerk of Trinity Church, Bridge-water, has lately presented a cover for the font: it is in the decorated style of architecture, canopied, and carved in oak; put together without any nails or metal of any kind. Mr. Hayward is but an amateur artist, and, owing to the loss of the use of his right shoulder, the whole of the above work has been executed with his left hand; and it is a highly creditable performance.

**SOYER'S PAROCHIAL MODEL KITCHEN.**—This kitchen has just been opened in Spitalfields, where 10,000 poor reside, with a very small number of wealthy neighbours to assist them. M. Soyer was so impressed with this melancholy fact that he at once caused one of his model kitchens to be set up in the above district, and from it will be distributed beef-soup, peas, panada, and rice curry, at the rate of a quart for one penny, with a quarter of a pound of bread. It is proposed to defray the expense of this distribution by public subscription, to be accounted for monthly, showing the cost, ingredients consumed, and number of persons relieved. We hope this philanthropic plan will succeed; for, judicious economy combined with charitable dispensation, may effect wonders in the relief of public distress.

**EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM LONDON TO EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.**—One of the most extraordinary achievements in newspaper expressing was performed on Saturday last, on the London and North-western, Midland, York, Newcastle and Berwick, and East Coast lines from London to Glasgow. This special express, which was arranged by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, news-vendors, Strand, left London at 35 minutes past five o'clock in the morning, with the newspapers of the day, containing Lord J. Russell's financial statement, and the debates in Parliament of the preceding evening, completing the journey of 472½ miles in ten hours and twenty-two minutes. The detentions amounted to 4½ minutes, including eight minutes occupied in passing from Gateshead to the Newcastle station, and seven minutes in passing from Tynemouth to the station at Berwick, thus reducing the actual railway travelling to nine hours and thirty-two minutes, being at the rate of fifty miles an hour! Not the least amusing circumstance connected with this express is, that it arrived in Edinburgh an hour and a half, and in Glasgow two hours before the mails which left London the preceding evening. The express on the London and North-western went through to Liverpool and also to Manchester, and was worked in an equally efficient manner by that company. The total number of miles run by Messrs. Smith's express on that day was 695½.





GRAND BALL AT THE JARDIN D'HIVER AT PARIS, IN AID OF THE BRITISH CHARITABLE FUND.—THE PROMENADE.

## GRAND BALL AT PARIS.

YESTERDAY week, a magnificent entertainment took place, at the Jardin d'Hiver, in the Champs Elysées, in aid of the British Charitable Fund. The patron was his Excellency the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Normanby. *Lady Patronesses*: the Marchioness of Normanby; the Countess of Essex; the Countess of Sandwich; Lady Augusta Wentworth; Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton; Lady William Hervey; Lady Maria Sanderson; Lady Gray of Gray; the Dowager Lady Kilmaine; Lady Poltimore; the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Knox; Mrs. Courtenay Boyle; Mrs. Tudor; Mrs. Gerard Gould; and Mrs. Olliffe. *Stewards*: the Marquis of Huntley; the Marquis of Hertford; Lord William Hervey; Lord F. Gordon Hallyburton; Viscount Wellesley; Lord Poltimore; Admiral the Hon. E. Knox; Thomas Pickford, Esq.; Colonel Fletcher; George Tudor, Esq.; John Gunning, Esq.; Thomas Lawson, Esq.; and Dr. Shrimpton. *Chairman of the Committee of Management*: Lord Gray of Gray.

The company consisted of upwards of 1000 of the *élite* of Paris society; and although, as might have been expected, the number of English pre-

ponderated, there was a considerably larger number of French and foreigners present than on former years.

The Ball took place in the beautiful hall attached to the Jardin, and the Jardin itself, in which refreshments were laid out, was thrown open as a promenade. At the end of the garden there was displayed for a short time, an artificial red light, which had a superb effect.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, accompanied by the other Lady Patronesses and by the Stewards, entered about half-past ten o'clock. They were received by the whole of the company standing, and on their entry the band (Strauss') struck up the national anthem. Dancing immediately commenced, and was continued without intermission till past four o'clock. The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby did not leave the ball-room till past one o'clock.

We are glad to learn that, notwithstanding the liberality with which the Ball was conducted, there will be a very considerable surplus for the benefit of the charity—nearly £400 it is said. The arrangements of the committee of management were in every respect excellent, and gave universal satisfaction. Among the distinguished foreigners present were the Prince of Syracuse and the Turkish Ambassador.

"The British Charitable Fund," in whose aid this Ball took place was formed in 1822, under the patronage of the British Ambassador for the relief of distressed British subjects. The main object of the Institution is, however, to assist the recipients with money requisite for their travelling expenses in returning home. In many instances temporary relief is afforded to persons long settled in France; to the aged and infirm, money, food, and firing are supplied, and many of this class are in the receipt of monthly pensions. To the sick, medical attendance and medicine are given gratis; and Christian burial is provided. The religious tenets of the applicants are not inquired into. British subjects, of all persuasions, provided that, after a searching investigation, they are found deserving, meet with the sympathy and assistance of the Committee.

His Excellency Lord Howard De Walden, the British Minister at the Court of Belgium, arrived in London on Thursday night, from Brussels on a short leave of absence.

Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., has been appointed Treasurer of Ceylon, and not Colonial Secretary, as was some time since stated. Sir Emerson Tennent continues to hold the latter office.



## T H E B R I T I S H I N S T I T U T I O N .

(Concluded from page 104.)

In the South Room we have No. 323, "The New Boy." T. H. Maguire.

"I think I know it now, please Sir."

The public have hitherto known this artist but as an accomplished lithographer, who is celebrated for his portraits on stone; but here we have painting of no mean order, combining great force of chiaro-scuro with much truth of expression. It is the misfortune of lithography in England to be considered but as a stepping stone to something beyond by many of those whose education has most fitted them for the work.

327. "Osborne House, the Marine Residence of her Majesty." J. W. Carmichael. We like the land of this better than the water; the waves are something too compact, and have the appearance of having sat for their pictures.

328. "Cowley Spring, a Water-cress Bed, near High Wycombe." E. J. Niemann. A very nice picture, rich in sunshine, and very successfully treated as regards atmospheric truth. A little more of detail in foreground would have given to it a higher rank in art.

335. "Saxon Alms-giving." W. B. Scott. One of the Cartoons made for the Art-Union competition, painted as a picture. This is an example of ambition in the artist that is not justified by the result. He has much to learn.

349. "Francesca of Rimini." J. Harwood. There is some reality about this picture, but it wants elevation to become poetic.

354. "Interior of a Walnut-oil Mill, Poitiers." E. A. Goodall. A bit of machinery that would aptly illustrate the *Mechanics' Magazine*.

355. "Willie's Return." Burns. Alex. Johnston. This picture is very well painted, nicely composed, with a pleasantness of tone that is almost harmony in colour; but it is something injured by the manner in which the head of the Highlander is placed on his shoulders. The old woman in the room beyond is very satisfactory.

358. "The Cabin Hearth." A. D. Friss. Can our Irish artists tell nothing of their country but its dirt and dleness? This may be all true, but it is scarcely pleasing enough to be picturesque.

366. "Enamel of the Irish Minstrel." W. Essex. A successful reproduction of the Lawrence portrait of T. Moore, Esq.

367. "A Shepherd Watching his Flock—Moonlight." A. Gilbert. One of those powerfully affective sketches in which this artist is so happy. Mr. Gilbert is one of the very few that justify the bravura style in painting by their works.

371. "Pan Teaching Apollo." H. Le Jeune. A masculine production, showing great power in drawing. We would, however, object to a deficiency of chest in the youth compared with his limbs.

377. "View on the Severn, with Cattle." E. Willis. If it were not for a little hardness in the sky this would be a very nice picture, in spite of some affectation of the Paul Potter touch in grass and foreground. Nature is a better model than even Paul Potter.

379. "Reapers." J. Harris. There is drawing in this picture; but there is an endeavour at refinement in the heads that is not appropriate to the subject. We also object to a pervading brownness in tone, consequent, we suppose, to the too free use of asphaltum as a ground to paint into. The picture has, nevertheless, many good qualities.

389. "The Rock and Royal Castle of Dumbarton, on the Clyde." E. W. Cooke. A very fine picture indeed, of large dimensions. The subject interesting; the water full of motion, and the execution generally powerful, and broad in effect.

390. "Reverie." W. Fisher. A young lady seated at the step of a hall door, and contemplating the foot prints of a horse in the sand. A very nice picture.

398. "Palace of Ogni Anna. Capri in the distance—Bay of Naples." W. Linton. This is a more powerful picture than we have lately seen by this artist. Its colour is harmonious, and it is treated, as to finish, so as to be perfectly satisfactory at its point of view. We like this picture much.

395. "Suspense." T. F. Dicksee. A courtship, of course; and in the green wood. The female figure is gracefully drawn, but the composition is much injured by the consecutiveness of line repeated by the lover at her side. It is also something too sharp in general manipulation.

400. "King Lear, Kent, Edgar, and Mad Tom, in the Storm." R. F. Abraham. There is a good deal of intention in these heads, and in those of *Lear* and *Edgar*, intention almost accomplished; but the draperies are unreal and careless in study, the feet and legs ill drawn, and the composition confused.

402. "East Cliffs, Hastings." J. Danby. A clever effect of sunrise; but these evanescent effects belong to a class of art in which a painter cannot calculate upon permanence of reputation, for such a picture, if it is right at present, cannot survive the changes time will make upon its delicacy of hue.

413. "Scene at the Entrance of Burlington Harbour." Copley Fielding. A fresh breeze at sea, very beautifully painted, and equal to the artist's best water-colour specimens, which it very much resembles.

414. "Precious Moments." J. J. Jenkins. Another example of oil painting by a water-colour artist, who has succeeded in transferring his best characteristics to a more permanent material. This is a very nice picture of a courtship between a brace of Bretons, richly composed as to colour and powerfully painted. A little more of truth in texture bestowed upon the carnations would be desirable.

418. "St. Marlo, from the Sea—Fishing-boats." C. Bently. This is a very fine picture. The water beautifully limpid, and wild with motion; all being illuminated with the brightest daylight.

periment of the year gone by. In spite of carpers, Art is progressing rapidly among us, and pictures are every year produced that will immortalize their painters. The country possesses numerous specimens in which the manipulatory excellence of the work will vie with anything of any time; while that sentimental delicacy of expression that describes the thought with exactness is not confined to solitary examples. Brilliance and harmony of colour have become our undisputed characteristics, and there are none any where else who treat the carnations so successfully as many we could name in Great Britain. There is, we know, a class of critics who affect to despise all this, and who indulge in a shallow, declamatory, glorification of historic art, as that only by which fame may be a permanence. These persons would have us believe that the mind of man is only to be truly illustrated by the painter when depicting the actions of a barbarous people, or embodying

419. "View of Snowdon, seen over Capel Cŵrig Caernarvonshire." Copley Fielding. This is far too prismatic in its effects for an oil painting. The mannerism of the artist, that tolerated in water colour, will not bear translation.

424. "Chiozza, an Island Town near the mouths of the Po, south of Venice." W. Linton. The water very successfully treated, but the buildings so little cared for as to look false at the distance where the rest looks true.

428. "Dragoons of the 17th Century." W. and H. Barraud. The chiaro-oscuro and harmony of colour in this picture are well managed.

435. "Falls of the River Ogwen," North Wales. F. R. Lee, R.A. This is by no means a successful attempt in something of a new department to the artist. There is a flatness of perspective, and a deficiency of character in the detail, of these lumps of rock, that does not satisfy the spectator.

440. "The Wounded Hound." R. Ansdell. A very fine picture of its class; well painted throughout. A magnificent Bloodhound suffering from accident is having his wound dressed by an aged attendant of the Kennel, who is accompanied by a child. Another dog seems to moan loudly for the misfortune of his companion. The sentiment of gratefulness with which the wounded animal regards his surgeon would not bear carrying further.

445. "Modane in Savoy." W. Oliver. The clouds do here so imitate the character of the distant hills, that it is difficult to decide where the sky begins. This may be sometimes true, but it is not, therefore, picturesque.

448. "Dorothea." T. Creswick, A.R.A. Here we have a stony reality; one might geologize upon these fragments of a ruined world. We cannot, however, admire Dorothea, who does no other service to the picture than give it a name.

453. "On the Medway," near Gillingham. W. A. Knell. This is a clever picture of its class.

The Sculpture is not remarkable for excellence beyond 461, "Sabrina." W. Calder Marshall, A.R.A.; which is very nice in expressed sentiment, and graceful in composition.

462. "Playmates." J. Lawlor. A child and dog. The child something affected in composition; so as to resemble a fat man. Is there not a statue of Handel very like it?

463. "The Morning Ablution." T. Earle. Clever, but confused in line; and the two arms of the child unpleasantly consecutive.

We may by some be considered to have given more of our space to this Exhibition than the quality of art it contains can justify; for it is reproached with presenting less than its average of excellence. This reproach is just rather in respect to a deficiency of leading pictures than to a general deterioration in the mass. It is quite true that there are not so many names of established fame in the catalogue; but that some half-dozen painters have omitted to send their works, is not a proof that those exhibited are unworthy notice. It is an easy task for the critic to expatiate upon the painting of Edwin Landseer and the colouring of Etty, or to indulge in all the common-places of vituperation against the eccentricities of Turner; but to discover new talent, and describe the progress of those still struggling for notoriety, is far more serviceable to the cause of Art. That certain painters do not now, as formerly, exhibit here, arises partly from that change in the regulations that refuses works which have been before exhibited, and partly from a growing rivalry among Exhibitors that causes each to look more carefully to its own attractions. That there are but few leading pictures at the British Institution may, therefore, be received as an indication that the Royal Academy will be the richer by their presence, and that the Suffolk-street painters are exerting themselves to provide a respectable excuse for the charter that has been granted to them. The Free Exhibition also, it is likely, will present something more worthy of public attention than its existing more worthy of public attention than its existing



"THE LILY OF ST. LEONARD'S."—PAINTED BY J. PHILLIP.



CATTLE REPOSING.—PAINTED BY T. S. COOPER, A.R.A.



the inventions of a classic poet: They are, however, not of those who buy pictures, for we hear but little of commissions for such works, and the example set by the Fine Arts Committee, of using the proceeds of the Westminster Hall Exhibition for the purpose of purchasing some of the paintings, has not been very encouraging to their speculative production. That painters will rather be guided by the opinions of those who love art enough to pay for it, rather than by the dogmas of mere theorists, the character of the present Exhibition is an evidence.

We have this week engraved Mr. Phillips' very pleasing picture of "The Lily of St. Leonard's," already commended in our Journal of the 12th inst., for nice detail and bright and clear effect.

The second illustration is Mr. Sidney Cooper's "Cattle Reposing," one of the master-pieces, if not the finest picture in the Exhibition. Its sunlit tone and beautiful finish are very striking, and remind one of the finest works of Cyp and Paul Potter.

We shall return to this collection for the sake of engraving two or three more of the most meritorious pictures.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 27.—Sexagesima Sunday. Jupiter souths at 8h. 19m. P.M.  
MONDAY, 28.—Cambridge Term divides at noon.  
TUESDAY, 29.—Mercury sets at 7h. 22m. P.M., being 1h. 45m. after sunset.  
WEDNESDAY, March 1.—St. David. Mars souths at 5h. 25m. P.M.  
THURSDAY, 2.—Chilid. The Moon and Venus are near together.  
FRIDAY, 3.—The Sun rises at 6h. 44m., and sets at 5h. 42m.  
SATURDAY, 4.—The length of the day is 11h. 1m., and it has increased 3h. 16m. since the shortest day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 15	6 30	6 50	7 10	7 35	8 10	8 50
9 30	9 50	10 10	10 30	10 50	11 10	11 30
2 0	2 15	2 30	2 45	3 00	3 15	3 30

\* During the afternoon of Friday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Six Years' Subscriber next May," Banbury, must apply at 16, Walbrook, respecting the Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary, Margate, for which every patient must be recommended by a Governor.

"Nauticus" may purchase of Ridgway, in Piccadilly, a translation of the Prince de Joinville's pamphlet.

"W. P.," Liverpool, and "S. M. R.,"—We regret that we have not room,

"E. T.," Belfast, is thanked for the hint.

"C. H. C.,"—Thanks.

"E. W.," Sandhurst.—"The Characteristics of Man" is published by Chapman, 142, Strand. A new edition of Lavater's work has just appeared.

"Jota,"—Lebanon's "German in One Volume" is an accredited work.

"S. C. K.," "C. J. C.," Drogheda, "P. N.," Lewes.—We cannot give any other Index to Vol. XI. besides that given in our No. for Jan. 8.

"H. M.," Aberystwith, is thanked, but we cannot avail ourselves of the offer.

"Typo," Leamington.—We must not interfere in the matter.

"W. R. J.," York.—A description of Lord Rosse's Great Telescope has been published in Parsonstown, and may be had, by order, of any bookseller.

"P. T.," Pimlico.—Try Paolo's Chinese Cement.

"A. R.," Dublin, and "De Lisle."—One shilling for each of the large Views of London, and that of Dublin.

"A Constant Subscriber."—We cannot advise you as to the Government Memorial.

"Omax," Downpatrick.—The stories from Froissart are abridged from the "Chronicles"; the price is 2s. 6d.

"M. H. C."—Books may now be sent through the Post-Office at the rate of 6d. per pound.

"F. A. G."—"Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding." Apply at the Peninsular Steam Navigation Company's Office.

"A Clergyman and Subscriber" is thanked for the hint.

"A Subscriber," Bradford.—We cannot recommend any Picture Lottery whatever.

"Christopher C."—Venezuela—capital, Caracas; New Granada, Bogota; Ecuador, Quito.

"L. L. L."—There are in London about twenty theatres.

"A Correspondent" is assured that the lower illustration in page 102 of our last No. is strictly correct.

"A Lover of Nature."—Horticultural novelties are occasionally illustrated in our Journal.

"C. A.," Albany-road.—The husband can claim the property.

"Pax."—Peace was concluded between the Allied Powers and France, November 20, 1815.

"J. H. M."—Madame Malibran died at Manchester, Sept. 23, 1836.

"G. L. W."—Goethe died at Weimar, Feb. 22, 1832. Fieschi fired his Infernal Machine at Louis Philippe, July 28, 1835.

"A Subscriber."—Greenacre was tried for murder, April 11, 1837.

"An Irish Artist" will find an Engraving of Chillingham Oxen in a former Volume of our Journal.

"Sam Slick," Halifax.—Yes.

"C. T.," Wilmington Square.—See the last report of the Church-Building Society.

"J. M."—A Will, to be legal, must be witnessed.

"E. J. S. M. T."—Apply at the Will Office, Doctors' Commons.

"Delta" should make interest with some East India Director.

"C. F. L.," Paisley, and "F. T.," Creckernensis, will be entitled to the large Views of Paris and Edinburgh by subscribing from Jan. 8, 1848.

"Somebody," and "W. E. J."—We have not room.

"E. H. B. W.," Leamington.—The property in question will be subject to Legacy duty.

"Cadmus" is thanked for the details, though we cannot avail ourselves of the drawing.

"R. E.," Lisle-street.—We have not room to engrave the relic.

"Edwards," Gloucester, should obtain the interest of a Trustee of the British Museum. Professor Wilson's address is "Edinburgh."

"H. C. C.," Ashstead.—Apply to Ridgway, Publisher, Piccadilly.

"A Poor Subscriber."—Consult Pope's "Customs and Excise Guide."

"A. H. A."—Wantage.—The present duty on Tea is 2s. 2½d. per lb.

"H. X.," Peterborough.—Apply to Messrs. Robertson, Patents' Agents, Fleet-Street.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Apply to Beard, King William-street, City.

"Inquirer."—The new Houses of Parliament were commenced in 1839.

"Amicus Senex," Hastings, is thanked, but his suggestion did not reach us in time to be acted upon.

"Crotchet" should consult a Music publisher.

"Papyrus" will be gratified.

"Clericus," and "A. H.," near Fishguard.—We cannot promise.

"T. G." is thanked for the sketch.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The cost of binding each Volume of our Journal is about 5s. 6d., in a cover to be had at our office.

"Anglicanus."—The Expedition under Sir John Franklin sailed in May, 1845—(See No. 160 of our Journal, with original illustrations.) All back numbers, beyond one month, are charged 1s. each.

"A Subscriber."—We do not know the whereabouts of R. W. Emerson.

"W. H. B. L."—Tate's Commercial Arithmetic.

"A Town Subscriber," "A Constant Reader," Waterford; "A Constant Reader," Cornwall; "W. A. P.," "X. Y. Z.," Witham; "X. Y.," "A. Z.," "W. M.," Friendsbury; "An Enquirer," Liverpool; "U. S.," Exeter; "Curiosity," "A Subscriber," Youghal.—We are not in possession of the information required by these querists.

"G. S.," Newcastle.—Opaque is not transparent.

"avrotrns," Dublin.—We have not room.

"A. H." and "Fox-Glove"—A letter addressed to J. Burke, Esq., author of the Peerage, General Armoury, &c., care of Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street, London, will obtain the information our Correspondents require.

"X. Y. C."—Twenty-two is, we believe, the latest age. The price of an Ensign's commission is £450.

"Valmy."—We doubt if an unnaturalised Frenchman would be allowed to purchase into the English army. The regulated price of a commission in the Heavy Dragoons, Hussars, or Lancers, is £440. The time an applicant has to wait, about two or three years. Good interest is required.

"A Lawyer in Embryo."—A person practising as an attorney cannot, at the same time, practise as a barrister.

"An Irish Gentleman."—Strong interest is required to obtain the appointment of surgeon in the army. We answered, a fortnight since, our Correspondent's inquiries about the Austrian service, by expressing our doubts as to the possibility of purchasing a commission in the Austrian service. "Baron Wydenbruck," Chandos House, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, London, is the Secretary of the Austrian Embassy.

"A Non-Juror."—Francis IV., Duke of Modena, is an Austrian Archduke, descended, through his mother Beatrice, from the illustrious house of D'Este. He married 20th June, 1812, Maria Beatrice, eldest daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, and Senior Representative of the Royal Dynasties of England—Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart. The arms of Modena are "Az, an Eagle arg. crowned, or."

"W.," Witney.—The planet Hebe was discovered by M. Hencke, of Driesen, July, 1846. The planet alluded to in the "Illustrated London Almanack" for the present year was discovered by Mr. Hind, and it is named Flora.

"Oriental Club."—The communication has been received, and may be of use hereafter.

"Stykos."—The number of guns a first-rate East Indiaman could carry, would probably differ according to the space occupied by her cargo; but a ship of 1200 tons might, with ease, work 40 of moderate calibre.

"Anglais Français."—All plans of learning a language perfectly in six months are quackery; it is impossible. Of Lebanon's "German in One Volume," published by Whittaker and Co.; and Plügel's or Noehden's Dictionary.

"R. A. B."—Mr. Disraeli's "Coningsby" was published in 1844; "Sybil, or the Two Nations," in 1845.

"Cat-in-the-Corner."—The orthography of the word is not yet settled, and Latin itself gives two modes of spelling, according as we take the derivation from Sanatio, healing, curing; or from Sanitas, health, soundness. We think the last derivation the true one, and should write it Sanitary.

"A Lover of Music."—The "Galop" is published, and may be had of any music-seller.

"A Country Subscriber."—There is only one Island of Sicily, but the Kingdom of "the Two Sicilies" includes the island itself and the territory of Naples, which were united under that title in 1816.

"N. R. N."—"Amicitia, amor, et veritas"—Friendship, Love, and Truth.

"A Constant Reader."—The only means of tracing the pedigree are the Parish Registers, the Wills, and family papers. There was a very ancient family in Ireland named Codigan, one of whom, David de Codigan, was Prior of St. Mary's Abbey, Buttevant, in the time of Henry III. Possibly, our Correspondent's ancestry may be thence traceable.

"Inquirer."—The Middle Temple has reduced the period between the entrance at the Inn and the Call to the Bar, to three years. We are not aware of any alteration having been made in the preliminary recommendation.

"A Relative of the late lamented Admiral Sir Thomas Usher" kindly corrects an error we committed in our Memoir of that distinguished seaman. Sir Thomas left four, instead of three, sons, as we stated, to mourn his loss; the eldest of whom has held for some years the appointment of her British Majesty's Consul in the Island of St. Domingo.

"Oxford" may obtain the best information from a seal engraver.

"Economist."—Say £300 per annum.

"T. R. C.," Liverpool.—"A." is liable, unless directed to send the parcel, as specified.

"Gotha."—The principal belongs to the party to whom it was bequeathed by the father.

"An Engine-Driver."—We do not know.

"J. A. M.," Huddersfield, should apply to the newsman who supplies the paper.

"Ignoramus" will be in good time.

"J. A. H."—Was it not Dr. Bayford?

"Chelmsford."—Doctor Lee has already taken the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords; and the Bishops of Hereford and Chester will do so when duly qualified.

"S. T.," Brighton.—In "Semiramide," the accent is on the middle syllable.

"F. N.," Kent-road.—Apply to Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross.

"O. N.," Bingham.—Winchester is the county town of Hampshire.

"Chaddock," Brixton.—Consult "Martin's British Colonies."

"A Regular Subscriber," Dublin.—An English translation of Lacroix's "Treatise on Differential and Integral Calculus," is published by Whittaker and Co.

"Ethics," Burnley.—English translations of the works of Grotius are published in Paternoster-row.

"Modus."—In both cases, yes.

"J. W.," Colin.—Declined.

"J. R. M.," Plymouth, is thanked, but we have not room for the sketches.

"A Constant Subscriber."—If the agreement be not signed, it cannot be enforced.

"An Irish Subscriber," Liverpool.—See the Origin of St. Valentine's Day in the "London Telegraph," for February 14th last.

"J. B. C." cannot reasonably expect replies to his questions.

"W. E. B."—An Engraving of Hylton Castle will be found in Billing's "Architectural Antiquities" of the County of Durham. Part 6th.

"G. M."—The address of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, is 32, Sackville-street.

"A Tax Payer."—The duty for every carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse, is £4 10s. per year.

"J. L.," Bristol, should consult the New Building Act.

"A. B."—Apply to the New Zealand Company, 9, Broad-street Buildings.

"Q."—Bristol.—Geography and History, by a Lady.

ERRATUM.—In the account of the Greenwich Royal Hospital Schools, at page 97, col. 3, line 26 from foot, for "ten minutes" read "a minute."

In reply to several applications, we beg to state that, in future, an Index of the principal topics will be given with each Volume of our Journal.

\* \* \* The LARGE VIEW OF PARIS, given with our Number for January 22, 1848, has acquired great additional interest from its exhibiting the several localities of the INSURRECTION. The View may now be had by subscribing from January 8, inclusive.

THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

WE have received, and are expecting, from our Artist in Paris, a variety of Sketches of the most interesting description, which we shall have carefully and beautifully Engraved for Next Week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

February 24th, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

THE events of the week in Paris have proved to Louis Philippe, that, spite of his enormous army, the forts, the limited franchise and unlimited power of buying the electors, spite of his strong majority in the Chambers, there is still something that can check "the system." He is as nearly absolute as a King can be, who exists by a charter, and professes to govern by a Constitution, though both are mockeries. A revolt in Paris must always make him feel that as he was raised to the Royal power so he may be hurled from it. And though through eighteen years he has crushed the populace as a mass, and escaped the vengeance that worked by the hand of the assassin, yet he is now in extreme old age, with a child for his successor, sitting on a throne that trembles on the wave of popular convulsion! One would think that the sagacity and wisdom which have brought him only to this, cannot be of the highest order.

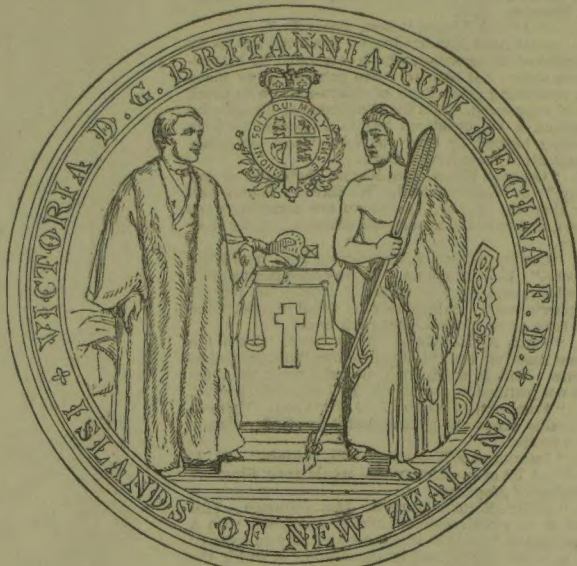
The movement which has revived in the streets of Paris the charges and barricades of the "three days," has had at present for its chief result—a change of Ministry; M. Guizot cedes his place to M. Molé, and then of course the usual subordinate changes. This is certainly an unfortunate consequence of a policy of strong measures, firm attitudes, and what is called vigour; a Ministry appeals to force to carry on its policy of suppression, and overwhelming as that force is, physically considered, the step destroys the Government. That M. Guizot should fall is not surprising; his unpopularity has gone on increasing for the last two years—in the last few months with singular velocity. The prohibition of the Reform Banquet was only the last act of a long series equally, even more, arbitrary. The Foreign policy of the Government was Anti-National; France was reverting to the principles and alliance of Austria and Russia, when it departed at all from what M. Guizot called a "politique d'isolement," which he recommended to France in 1840. That this could be approved by the bulk of the French people, is impossible; but, constituted as the French Chambers are, filled with men employed by the Government, or hoping to be employed, the opinion of the public is not reflected there. Hence the necessity of a revolt; a tumult in the streets; barricades and bloodshed, even to secure so small, and, as far as the nation is concerned, unimportant result, as the change of M. Guizot for M. Molé.

We call it unimportant, for that it will be followed by any real change in the system that crushes the people of France under its profligate and corrupt bureaucracy, we do not believe. Louis Philippe merely plays an old game over again. If a Ministry becomes, by carrying out his policy, unpopular to the degree that makes them useless as tools, the King dismisses them. In the present case, the popular feeling was deeper than expected, and the military coup could not be safely engaged in, even with 100,000 men; so there was a little forbearance of shooting and sabreing, and—a dismissal of the Ministry. The one that succeeds it is merely one of those temporary Governments of which Louis Philippe has made so many, to break them up the moment the crisis has passed.

Molé has been as often the colleague of M. Guizot as opposed to him; others of the new Ministry are supporters of the "dynasty;" the one or two extreme liberals who are brought in as blinds, to cheat the excitement of the hour, as the people were duped through Lafayette in the last revolution, will be got rid of as soon as the present fever subsides. Change of policy, Reform, increase of liberty there will be none; the principal value of the present movement is, that it shows the King the limits of what he can attempt by force. Had he dared to give the word to "mow down in masses," like Charles X., he would have done it. But his prudence only makes his despotism safer; with M. Molé for his Minister, reform is as far off as ever.

NEW COLONIAL SEALS.

A FEW days since, the new Seals, of which we append engravings, were submitted to the Queen in Council, and approved of by her Majesty. They are the designs of W. Wyon, Esq., R.A., the Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint.



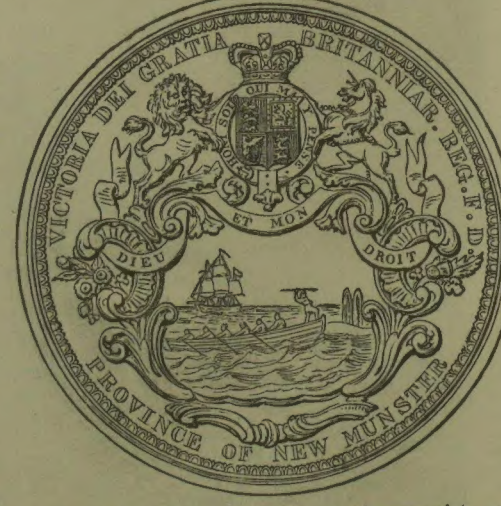
First is a Seal for the general Government of the Islands of New Zealand. The design consists of a column charged with the emblems of Christianity and Justice, on which is placed a mace, indicative of Municipal Government, standing between an English settler, in municipal robes, and a native of New Zealand in his national costume; and, over the column are the Royal arms and crown. The legend contains the Queen's name and titles, with the words "Islands of New Zealand."



The Seal for the province of New Ulster, in New Zealand, bears the Royal arms, supporters, crown, and mottoes, surmounting an ornamental enrichment enclosing a view of a native war canoe, and Mount Egmont in the distance; the whole surrounded by the legend, "VICTORIA, D. G., BRITANNIAR. REG., F. D. PROVINCE OF NEW ULSTER."



The devices of the Seals for the province of New Munster, and the Island of Labuan, are the same as that for New Ulster, with the exception of that part contained within the ornamental enrichment, which, in the Seal for New Munster, has a boat and crew engaged in whale fishing; and, in that for Labuan, the Royalist yacht, of the Rajah, Mr. Brooke, with the mountain of Keni-Balu in the distance, and the rising sun.



These designs are highly characteristic and appropriate, and must add to the already high fame of Mr. Wyon, in this branch of art.

Most of the squadron under the orders of Sir Charles Napier will leave the Tagus for Cork about the 25th instant. The *H. we*, 120, and the steamer *Scourge*, will be left at Lisbon. The *Amphion*, screw-frigate, is ordered to Spit-head, also the *Stromboli*, steam-ship. The *Terrible*, frigate, is to join the Mediterranean fleet.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Events have deepened in importance since the account we have already published in the present Number, of the revolutionary proceedings in Paris; and though, in consequence of the direct line of communication between the French capital and the coast being interrupted by the destruction of the rails, to prevent the transmission of troops, we are unable to give full details; we are, however, through the expressing enterprise of our contemporary, the *London Telegraph*, in a position to give the main facts of "the situation," viz., that on the change of Ministry being announced, a short pause in the insurrection took place, but the people becoming dissatisfied with Count Moléas Minister, recommenced fighting, and scenes of the most sanguinary violence ensued; blood flowed, as in the Revolution of July; and at the Palais Royal (Louis Philippe's private property), where the assaults of the enraged populace were fiercest, the number that fell was stated at 500.

The Palais Royal was completely sacked and burnt, after a most sanguinary affray, which lasted from twelve o'clock to half-past one o'clock. General Lamoricière is said to have been severely wounded; other accounts say killed. Similar rumours existed with respect to the fate of General Tiburce and of Sebastiani.

The Tuileries was also attacked about one o'clock, when his Majesty immediately abdicated the French Throne, in favour of the Count de Paris; and all the Royal Family left the Tuileries in private carriages.

Passing through the Place de la Concorde, towards Neuilly, the Duchess of Orleans went with her son to the Chambers, dressed in deep mourning, to place herself and her son under the protection of the Deputies. The Chambers have refused to allow Louis Philippe to resign.

A Correspondent, writing on the spot says:—

The appearance of Paris is frightful. The people have vented their fury on the balustrades of the Rue Basse du Rempart, opposite Guizot's, and threatened to destroy the street on account of the blood spilt there last night. The hotel is turned into a hospital for the wounded; and the people, dipping their fingers in the blood, have written along the walls "A mort Guizot." There are barricades all along the Boulevard, mostly unfinished, as the battle was over in an hour and a half.

The soldiers of the National Guard and people are fraternised.

The tocsin is still sounding at the National office.

A paper in pencil announces the following Provisional Government: Lamartine; Ledru Rollin; Marrast, editor of the *National*; Odillon Barrot, Marie, Arago, Garnier Page, Louis Blanc, secretary.

Accounts from the Chamber, between four and five o'clock, state the Provisional Government is accepted.

There will be efforts made to support the Duchess of Orleans. The idea of a Republic is not agreeable to the mass of the Deputies.

## FRIDAY NIGHT, HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

We have just received another telegraphic express, to the following effect:—

## BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

DOVER, FRIDAY, 9.30, P.M.

A Queen's Messenger arrived, bringing news that Louis Philippe has formally abdicated the throne. He proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday at half-past one, and announced his intention, in favour of the young Count de Paris; the Duchess of Orleans to be Regent. Thiers and Odillon Barrot have formed a new Ministry. It is certain that tranquillity will be now restored. Previous to the abdication, the City of Paris was in possession of the people, who sacked and fired the Tuileries. Louis Philippe, with his family, has departed for Neuilly.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—On the motion of the Earl of HARDWICKE, a Select Committee on this subject was appointed; after a short discussion, in which Earl GREY stated it was the intention of the Government to bring in a measure this session for the alteration of the Navigation Laws.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

## SUPPLY.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that it was inexpedient to grant any money until the report of the Select Committee last appointed had been received. After a considerable discussion, in which Mr. WARD and Lord J. RUSSELL supported the course taken by the Government in the case of the Budget, and Mr. WAKLEY, Mr. OSBORNE, and Mr. S. O'BRIEN condemned it, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	59
Against it	157
Majority	98

The amendment was accordingly lost, and the House went into Committee of Supply; the discussion in which, on the estimates proposed, engaged the House the remainder of the evening.

On the vote of £1,100,000 to defray the expenses of the Kaffir war, Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the Chairman report progress, in order to give the House time to ascertain the true character of the proceedings. The Committee divided—For the amendment, 61; for the vote, 252; majority, 191. The vote was agreed to.

The vote of £245,000, to provide for the excess of the naval expenditure of last year, was agreed to, and the House adjourned at a few minutes before one o'clock.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## THE COUNTESS OF CHARLEVILLE.



BEAUJOLAIS HARRIET CHARLOTTE, wife of the present Earl of Charleville, died recently in Italy. Her Ladyship was third daughter of the late Colonel John Campbell, of Shawfield, by the Lady Charlotte his wife, youngest daughter of John, Duke of Argyll. Her marriage took place 26th of February, 1821, and its surviving issue consists of three sons and one daughter, viz.: Charles William George, Lord Tullamore, born in 1822; John James, Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers; Alfred, an officer in the 82nd Foot; and Beaujolois Eleonora Catherine.

## THE RIGHT HON. LORD GRANVILLE SOMERSET, M.P.

This distinguished member of the Conservative party died on the 23rd instant. He was born 27th December, 1792, the second son of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, K.G., by his wife, the Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson Gower, aunt of the Duke of Sutherland. His education he completed at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was second class in Classics in 1813. In five years after he obtained a seat in Parliament for the county of Monmouth (a constituency he continued to represent up to the time of his decease), and was within twelve months appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury—an office he held for some years.

His Lordship married, 27th July, 1822, the Hon. Emily Smith, tenth daughter of the first Lord Carrington, and has left three sons, Granville-Robert-Henry, born in 1824; Leveson-Eliot-Henry, born in 1829; Raglan-George-Henry, born in 1831; and two daughters, Emily-Catherine-Ann, and Constance-Henrietta-Sophia-Louisa.

JOHN PETER ALLIX, ESQ., OF SWAFFHAM HOUSE, CO. CAMBRIDGE. This gentleman, who died a few days since, was born 2nd December, 1785, the eldest son and heir of John Peter Allix, Esq., of Swaffham, and grandson of Charles Allix, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Dr. Green, Bishop of Ely. In 1841, Mr. Allix was returned to Parliament by the county of Cambridge, and during his Parliamentary career, which terminated at the recent dissolution, he zealously co-operated with the Conservative party, taking rather a conspicuous part in support of agricultural protection. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for his native shire, and served as its High Sheriff in 1828.

The family from which he derived was founded in England by Dr. Peter Allix, of Alençon, head of the Protestant Church in France, who, refusing, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to conform, although tendered a Bishopric and even an Archbishopric, was banished the kingdom.

Mr. Allix, whose death we record, married in 1816 Maria, daughter of John Pardee, Esq., of Leyton, in Essex, but does not, we believe, leave any issue.

## LITERATURE.

VISION IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Bank of England, Lecturer on Surgery—pp. 64. Home and Co., 123, Newgate-street.

A small work, containing four Lectures delivered at the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital. In the First Lecture, the Physiology of Vision is considered, and the various modes in which we obtain our knowledge of the external world, through the medium of the eye, are amply demonstrated.

Above thirty diseased states of vision, each requiring particular treatment, are described; showing the danger and absolute folly of a person handing himself over to the tender mercies of the optician the moment he finds the powers of sight to be impaired. The diseases of adjustment—namely, slow adjustment, immutability of sight, partial far adjustment, partial near adjustment—are of great interest, as a cursory view of the cases would cause them to be mistaken for long sight and short sight, from which they present marked differences; and they may sometimes be remedied by medical treatment, though they would be injured by spectacles. Mr. Smees recommends that squinting eyes should be operated upon in early life, so that binocular vision may be secured to the patient.

The Third Lecture is dedicated to spectacles and other adjuncts to vision. Special stress is laid upon the importance of the width of the spectacles being exactly adapted to the width between the visual axes, for which he has invented an instrument called a visuometer. The adaptation of the focal length of the glass to the state of the eye, he obtains through the means of another instrument termed an optometer, without the use of which he states no person is justified in using spectacles. Coloured spectacles he has employed with good success for hay fever, and he states, "you will find that a pair of dark green spectacles will wonderfully alleviate the distressing symptoms which are incidental to this complaint." Ample directions are given for the selection of both convex and concave glasses for ordinary far and short sight. Mr. Smees describes the combination of glasses which must be employed for short-sighted persons when they require the object to be somewhat magnified, as it appears that ordinary glasses are not beneficial to such cases.

For the sight of declining years, pantoscopic spectacles are recommended, which are so arranged that the party sees through them when he reads or writes, but over them when he regards distant objects. For near sight, to preserve the integrity of binocular vision, he shows that it is of great importance to arrange the glasses so that they should be directed to the object viewed.

In the Fourth Lecture, the question of lights, and their influence on vision, is considered. In this chapter, it is particularly enforced that the eye shall be protected from the direct rays of all artificial lights. With respect to gaslights, Mr. Smees gives the preference to a fish-tail burner placed horizontally, as in that position, it gives the clearest and greatest amount of light.

## THE WEATHER.

During the week there have been two exhibitions of the aurora borealis, which occurred on Sunday and on Tuesday; the sky has been mostly covered by cloud; some snow has fallen, and rain has been falling frequently; a gale of wind of rather long continuance was blowing on Tuesday and Wednesday; during the latter day the temperature of the dew point was from 10° to 12° below that of the air, and, consequently, the atmosphere was in a rather dry state.

The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud till the evening, when it became partially clear; the moon was, at times, surrounded by a corona, exhibiting the yellow, blue, and red colours vividly; the direction of the wind was N.; and the average temperature of the day was 36½°. Friday, the sky was overcast till five P.M., and partially clouded afterwards; the reading of the barometer was high; the direction of the wind was N. at the former part of the day, and S. at the latter; the average temperature of the day was 34½°. Saturday, snow was falling early in the morning, and afterwards, between eight A.M. and noon, a thin misty rain was falling frequently; the sky was partially clear in the evening; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 38½°. Sunday, the reading of the barometer decreased rapidly all day. Sunday, a fine misty rain was falling in the morning; occasionally during the day there was a great gloom; towards the evening the clouds became broken, and there was an aurora borealis; this was also seen at Cambridge; the direction of the wind was N.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 39½°. Monday, the sun was shining a little in the morning; with this exception the sky was overcast all day; a thin misty rain was falling; a gloomy day; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 38°. Tuesday the sky was overcast till the evening, rain falling occasionally, an aurora at night; a low reading of the barometer; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., blowing strong and almost constantly during this day and following night and day; the average temperature of the day was 45°. Wednesday, the sky was alternately clear and cloudy; there were large driving clouds passing quickly; the day was stormy; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature was 44°; and that for the week ending this day was 39½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, Feb. 17	the highest during the day was 43½ deg., and the lowest was 30 deg.
Friday, Feb. 18	..... 41 .....
Saturday, Feb. 19	..... 48 .....
Sunday, Feb. 20	..... 45 .....
Monday, Feb. 21	..... 46 .....
Tuesday, Feb. 22	..... 52 .....
Wednesday, Feb. 23	..... 51 .....
Blackheath, Thursday, February 24th, 1848.	J. G.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Make it orderly and well,  
According to the fashion of the time.—SHAKESPEARE.

Shooting is at an end, so far as relates to that portion of the United Kingdom called Great Britain; and hare-hunting, upon the authority of the sporting almanacks, terminates this day. It is not all on velvet with puss yet, however, for coursing greatly prevails during the whole month of March; neither does it appear that either pheasants or partridges have received their "protections," if the poultryers' shops of this metropolis may be regarded as any criterion. Already the early fisherman is away to the salmon streams, intent on his angling of price—a phrase as appropriate in its literal as its figurative application. Indeed, in the former sense it is peculiarly expressive, for capturing salmon in waters rented by "tacksmen," has this remarkable character—the more you catch the more it costs you—that is to say, if your palate, like your sporting taste, happens to have a piscatorial leaning. Mrs. Glass says—"Catch your hare, and then cook it"—but Sawney says, "hook your fish, and then hand it over to me for the cooking." A friend of ours had a glorious day last week in Aberdeenshire—paying ten and sixpence for the privilege of taking his scaly quarry, and five guineas for permission to retain it. This does not seem a bargain—we wish no friend of ours may pay dearer for his sporting whistle between this and Michaelmas.

As the racing season draws near, the agents by which speculation on the principal betting events is to be effected peep out now and then. They have now begun to show themselves, like the figures of Dutch clocks. Observe the quotations on the Derby of last week and of this. Note nominations that are creeping in, and those that seem to recede. Let this be the preparatory step, that you may better grapple with our coming lecture.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The modicum of business transacted on the Chester Cup elevated War Eagle and Cracow above Blaze; and also placed Jonathan Wild so fairly up with the latter, that it was an open question which was third favourite; Swallow likewise improved. The Derby betting restored Surplice to 9 to 1, after a liberal outlay; Loadstone and Swiss Boy were also in great force; and the new outsider, Fern, was backed eagerly at 50 to 1. In other respects, the betting was as unimportant as it was dull.

10 to 1 agst Sir Arthur	15 to 1 agst St. Leger	30 to 1 agst Naworth (t)
15 to 1 — The Curate	20 to 1 — The Nigger	30 to 1 — Nallor
15 to 1 — Jerry (t)	20 to 1 — Wolverhampton	50 to 1 — The Shaver
15 to 1 — Chandler	30 to 1 — Standard Guard	
4 to 1 agst Blaze	10 to 1 agst Flatcatcher (t)	
8 to 1 agst Jericho (t)	15 to 1 agst Rattrap (t)	15 to 1 agst Tufthunter (t)
	15 to 1 agst Marquis of Conyngham (t)	
22 to 1 agst Cracow (t)	25 to 1 agst Jonathan Wild	50 to 1 agst Bantam (t)
25 to 1 — War Eagle	(taken)	50 to 1 — Mrs. Yaff (t)
25 to 1 — Blaze (t)	33 to 1 — Swallow (t)	1000 to 20 — Lightning (t)
	1000 to 20 agst Chat (t)	
6 to 1 agst J. Day's lot (t)	25 to 1 agst Loadstone	40 to 1 agst Beverlaci
6 to 1 — J. Scott's lot (t)	30 to 1 — Cervus	40 to 1 — Rosillyn
7 to 1 — Dilly's lot	30 to 1 — Swiss Boy	45 to 1 — Flatcatcher (t)
9 to 1 — Surplice	33 to 1 — Assault	50 to 1 — Kevana
13 to 1 — Glendower	33 to 1 — The Stinger	50 to 1 — Whitstone (t)
17 to 1 — Springy Jack	35 to 1 — Besborough (t)	50 to 1 — Fern (t)

THURSDAY.—"The Insurrection" was in every body's mouth; but as our readers must have been in possession of the movements by which matters were brought to a crisis, we need not touch upon matters that have no bearing upon the legitimate business at the Corner. Upon that we have little to say; the "metallics" were but rarely called into play; and beyond an improvement in The Stinger and Fern (for the Derby), and War Eagle (for the Chester Cup), the day's proceedings were altogether unimportant. We give the latest price current.

10 to 1 agst Sir Arthur	15 to 1 agst The Curate	25 to 1 agst Naworth (t)
14 to 1 — The Chandler	20 to 1 — Pioneer	25 to 1 — Aristides (t)
20 to 1 agst War Eagle	25 to 1 agst Jonathan Wild	40 to 1 agst Lady Hylda
25 to 1 — Cracow (t)	33 to 1 — Queen May	40 to 1 — Clumsy
25 to 1 — Blaze	35 to 1 — Kelshe	50 to 1 — Bantam
	50 to 1 agst The Magnet	
17 to 1 agst Springy Jack	25 to 1 agst Besborough (t)	50 to 1 agst Flatcatcher
30 to 1 — The Stinger (t)	40 to 1 — Fern	50 to 1 — Whitstone
33 to 1 — Assault	50 to 1 — Darlington	40 to 1 — Beverlaci
	50 to 1 agst Hope (t)	

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is expected that Sir T. Bladen Capel will succeed to the Portsmouth command in October next.

Sir W. Hall Gage will be the successor at Plymouth of Admiral Sir John West in April next.

Abd-el-Kader is about to go to Paris, to visit the King.

Prince Wittgenstein, at Berlin, possesses a collection of no less than two hundred snuff-boxes, which have been presented to him by various sovereigns and princes.

The strike in the iron trade is approaching to a termination, as such measures usually do, in the return of the workmen to their employment, after serious suffering, at the reduction of wages proposed by their masters.

The "Creation" will be repeated at Exeter-hall on Wednesday, the 1st of March, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, when Miss Wallace, whose successful debut has been already noticed, will make her second appearance.

The Metropolitan Sanatory Commissioners have presented their second report. The topics chiefly treated of are, the late excess of mortality in the metropolis over corresponding periods of former years, and questions connected with suburban drainage. The sittings of the board during the last few weeks were chiefly occupied in the examination of the chairman (Mr. Peacock) and the officers of the City Court of Sewers.

After the 15th of March a night train will run from Ostend to Paris. It will leave Ostend at ten in the evening, and arrive at Paris at eight the next morning.

A rubber of whist, for a wager, was played, during the most severe day of the late cold weather, on the frozen Seine, by four distinguished members of the Paris Jockey Club! They were well nigh congealed to ice themselves; but, by the aid of brandy, succeeded in bidding defiance to the cold, until the rubber was finished, and their wager won.

The total amount of the sums issued out of the Consolidated Fund for the payment of the interest and sinking fund on that part of the Greek loan which was guaranteed by England in the years 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847, is £220,550, of which only £23,844 has been repaid by the Greek Government, leaving an outstanding debt of £196,706.

The unfortunate woman Harriet Parker, who was found guilty at the last session at the Old Bailey of the murder of two children, was executed on Monday morning in front of the gaol of Newgate.

Such has lately been the scarcity of copper money in Aberdeen, that the tradesmen of the town have been obliged to use postage stamps as a substitute.

We hear from Dresden that frock coats and trousers are now admissible at court.

A man named Barker, for some time in the employ of the Eastern Counties Railway Company as porter at the Cambridge Station, has, by a late decision of the Court of Chancery, been declared to be entitled to property to the extent of £30,000.

The Jews belonging to the National Guard of Florence offered to occupy, and did occupy, the posts of the town during the midnight mass, at Christmas, in order to relieve their Christian brethren from a duty which would have prevented their religious devotions.

M. S. Alatri (a Jew), Member of the Circle Romano, has just been elected a member of the Council, at Rome, by a great majority.

Accounts from Berlin state that the Prince of Prussia has, contrary to the general expectation there, declared his adhesion to the measure of summoning the United Diet at fixed periods.

The first portion of the Maria Antonia Railway, from Florence to Prato (11 miles), was opened on the 2nd instant.

The reigning Prince of the tiny principality of Monaco, in Italy, has granted a constitution to his people, but it is such a foolish affair that the people refuse to receive it.

Joseph Napier, Esq., Q.C., was, on Saturday last, elected M.P. for the University of Dublin, in the room of Mr. F. Shaw, resigned.

In a *motu proprio* of the 11th, the Grand Duke of Tuscany formally promises, in a few days, a constitution to his people.

The Government of Milan has not only prohibited all demonstrations, but all public amusements out of the ordinary way.

From a return, ordered by the House of Commons, of the number of persons flogged in the navy, in 1847, it appears that the number was 860, and the total number of lashes inflicted was 26,288.

The rumour of Mr. D. O'Connell's having accepted a consulship is contradicted.

At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry on Saturday, it was resolved to petition against the addition to the Income-tax.

The total export of tea from China to Great Britain from the 1st of July, is—black, 28,573,410 lb.; green, 2,287,920 lb.; total, 30,861,330 lb.; and of silk, during the same period, 14,819 bales.

The second number of the *United Irishman* appeared on Saturday last. It is not half so violent as No. 1. It is admitted in it that Mr. Holmes has given his legal opinion that Mr. Mitchell's letter to Mr. Duffy, and also Mr. Reilly's letter, were seditious.

From Alexandria we learn that the health of Mehemet Ali is very precarious, medical skill having only succeeded in arresting, in a very slight degree, the dangerous dysentery under which his Highness has for some time been labouring at Cairo. Ibrahim Pacha is on his return from Italy to Egypt in consequence.

We learn from Vienna, that a few days ago a train on the Northern Railway of the Emperor Ferdinand went off the rails near Floridorf, and rolled to the bottom of an embankment, whereby 38 persons were injured, five so severely that they died the same day.

Russell and Vandenplas, who had been found guilty of the late triple murder at Brussels, were executed in that city on Saturday last.

At Munich, Captain Bauer, who commanded the gendarmes in the wanton attack on the students and people on the 10th, has been removed from his command, and placed in prison. An investigation is being made into the charges against him and some of his men.

At the Guildhall, York, on Friday, last week, a man named Dobson, in the service of the York and North Midland Railway Company, was committed for trial charged with having extracted from a banker's parcel, which had been given him to deliver, notes amounting to £2585. The greater part of the notes were recovered, but £126 was still deficient. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and admitted that he had stolen money from other parcels, which was ascertained to be true.

At Mill Bank, Aytton, lately, a young boy, who, while falling from a tree, nearly severed his tongue in two, refused to allow it to be stitched together. Dr. Colvill, the resident surgeon, applied chloroform, and, while the boy was under its influence, performed the operation.

A new agent for producing insensibility to pain has lately been discovered in Norway, and has been tried with much success in Christiania. It consists of sulphate of carbon, which may be obtained in abundance from charcoal with little trouble, and at a small cost. It is employed in the same way as chloroform.

According to Dr. Lyon Playfair, at London prices, a man can lay a pound of flesh on his body with milk, at 3s; with turnips, at 2s. 9d.; with potatoes, carrots, and butchers' meat free, from bones and fat, at 2s; with oatmeal, at 1s. 10d.; with bread, flour, and barleymeal, at 1s. 2d.; and with beans, at less than 6d.

The Hull Railway Dock has been finished for £55,159 odd, in place of £60,397, the engineer's estimate—a rare occurrence.

The people of Parma having lately celebrated, by a "Te Deum," the publication of the Sardinian constitution, the Duke became alarmed, prohibited all further demonstrations, and called in the Austrians to his assistance.

The average quantity of coal used at the Dowlais iron-works is estimated at 1500 tons per day.

There were 100 deaths last week in the workhouses, gaols, and hospitals of Galway.

The *Lapwing*, supposed to have been lost with 300,000 dollars on board, is reported safe at Formosa, for which island she is said to have borne up after losing both masts in a severe typhoon.

The new Belgian loan, it is said, will be curtailed to 25,000,000 francs, and be raised by open subscriptions.

Marshal Raditzky, the Commander-in-Chief in Lombardy, has resigned in consequence of his age, and is succeeded by Lieutenant-General Schrabrowski.

The new Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey arrived in that island on Friday last, and was immediately sworn into office.

The Marquis of Clanricarde gives, this year, eighty acres of land for the cultivation of potatoes, to his tenants, and furnishes the seed himself.

The lodgments in the Paris Savings Banks on the 20th and 21st inst., amounted to 397,154, and the withdrawals to 635,973.

The yeomanry force of Great Britain consisted, on the 1st of January, 1847, of 16,829 men, including 993 officers. In 1840 the force was 20,791; in 1835, 22,712; and in 1829, 8351.

Several meetings have been held throughout the country, during the week, to devise measures to defeat the scheme of increased taxation proposed by Lord John Russell in the budget.

Lola Montes, according to the latest notice of her movements, had arrived at Bonn en route for England.

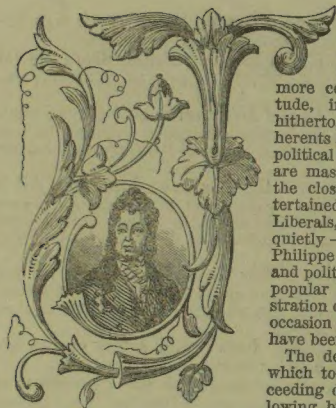
Professor Lepsius is at present delivering a course of lectures at Berlin, on his Egyptian investigations for three years, following up the researches of Champollion, Rosellini, Wilkinson, &c., and tracing the history of the country and of the people from the earliest period. He has himself opened 100 tombs, some of the remotest antiquity, namely, 4000 years before the birth of Christ. (?)



## THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.



PROCESSION OF STUDENTS IN THE PLACE DE LA MADELINE.



up to the day of the proposed banquet, and of the arrangements made for

THE spirit of Absolutism on the one side, and of Liberty on the other—of Reform and of Misrule—are once more confronted together in hostile attitude, in the French capital, and, as hitherto, in the contest between the adherents and the opponents of the abuse of political power, blood is shed, and the people are massacred. The fears which towards the close of last week were generally entertained that the proposed Banquet of the Liberals, on Tuesday, would not pass off quietly—that the Government of Louis Philippe would so far outrage common sense and political right as to interfere with that popular protest against their mal-administration of the national affairs, and thus give occasion to scenes of sanguinary violence—have been unfortunately realised.

The details of the unhappy occurrences, which took place on Tuesday and the succeeding days will be found below. The following brief history of the state of affairs

the conduct of that festival, presents a connected narrative of matters from the date of our last publication.

The banquet, which had been originally fixed for Sunday last, was ultimately postponed to Tuesday, in order that the masses, being engaged at work, might not be congregated in such numbers as to present a menacing appearance, and thereby create an opportunity for a display of violence on the part of the authorities, as would be the case if the banquet were held on Sunday, when all the workmen are disengaged. In the meantime, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, addresses of sympathy and support from the provinces, to the members of the Opposition, continued to arrive by every mail.

According to the arrangement of the proceedings which were to have taken place on Tuesday, the banquet was to be held at noon in a field, the property of M. Nitot, in the Rue de Chaillot, near the Champs Elysées. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the opposition deputies were to assemble in the Place de la Madeleine. The other guests, at the same hour, were to meet in the Place de la Concorde. The deputies were to move in procession to the Champs Elysées, and be joined in the Place de la Concorde by the other guests. Ten thousand national guards in uniform, but unarmed, were to line the route, in double file, from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe, which terminates the avenue of the Champs Elysées. On the assembly of the guests one toast only was to be given, viz.: "Reform and the Right of Meeting," which was to have been introduced by a short address from M. Odillon Barrot. The meeting was then to disperse, and the national guards lining the route to separate. The number of guests, invited and subscribers, on Saturday night amounted to 1500. On Sunday morning it exceeded 2000.

All exhibition of flags, banners, or any other emblem, and all exclamations or noisy manifestations, were expressly forbidden by the managing Committee. The members of the Committee were to marshal the procession, which was to have been distributed in bodies of superior officers of the National Guard of Paris and the Departments, Peers of France, a hundred Deputies, Magistrates, members of the Councils-General, National Guards, provincial deputations from the schools and colleges, &c.

Three members of the Chamber of Peers had signified their intention of attending the banquet, MM. Le Duc d'Harcourt, D'Alton Shee, and de Boissy.

On Monday evening, a conversation in the Chamber of Deputies between M. Odillon Barrot and M. Duchatel, the Minister, gave the first official intimation that the banquet would be formally prohibited, M. Duchatel declaring, in the most explicit and unequivocal terms, that, after the formal declaration and programme which had been published in the morning in the Opposition journals the Government had decided to resort to measures of force to prevent the proceedings as announced from taking place. The Chamber then adjourned to one o'clock on Tuesday.

That night proclamations by the Prefect of Police, and an order of the day by the Commander of the National Guard, were published, forbidding the banquet, and all assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs.

In consequence of these acts of Government, the Opposition deputies met, and resolved that the banquet should not take place, that the people be entreated to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of Ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies.



THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.



## THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

It was further resolved, that should this motion be negatived, they would resign their functions as deputies.

Early the next morning (Tuesday), all Paris was in commotion. Surprise and indignation at the conduct of the Government were depicted in every countenance of the thousands who congregated from all quarters towards the scene of the proposed Banquet; and expressions of the bitterest hostility to M. Guizot were uttered on all sides.

"About ten o'clock," writes the Paris Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, under date of Tuesday, "people began to pour along the Boulevards and other of the principal thoroughfares, towards the Place de la Madeleine. From the Rue Montmartre to the Chaussée d'Antin, on the Boulevards,\* the stream continued for some time to be as large as is usual on Sundays and holidays. The people consisted almost exclusively of the working class, and had the appearance of having just abandoned their labour. Most of them were in blouses, and looked exceedingly dirty. Among them were a great many of those scowling, and, as the French say, *sinistres* faces, which only show themselves in daylight at times of great popular convulsions.

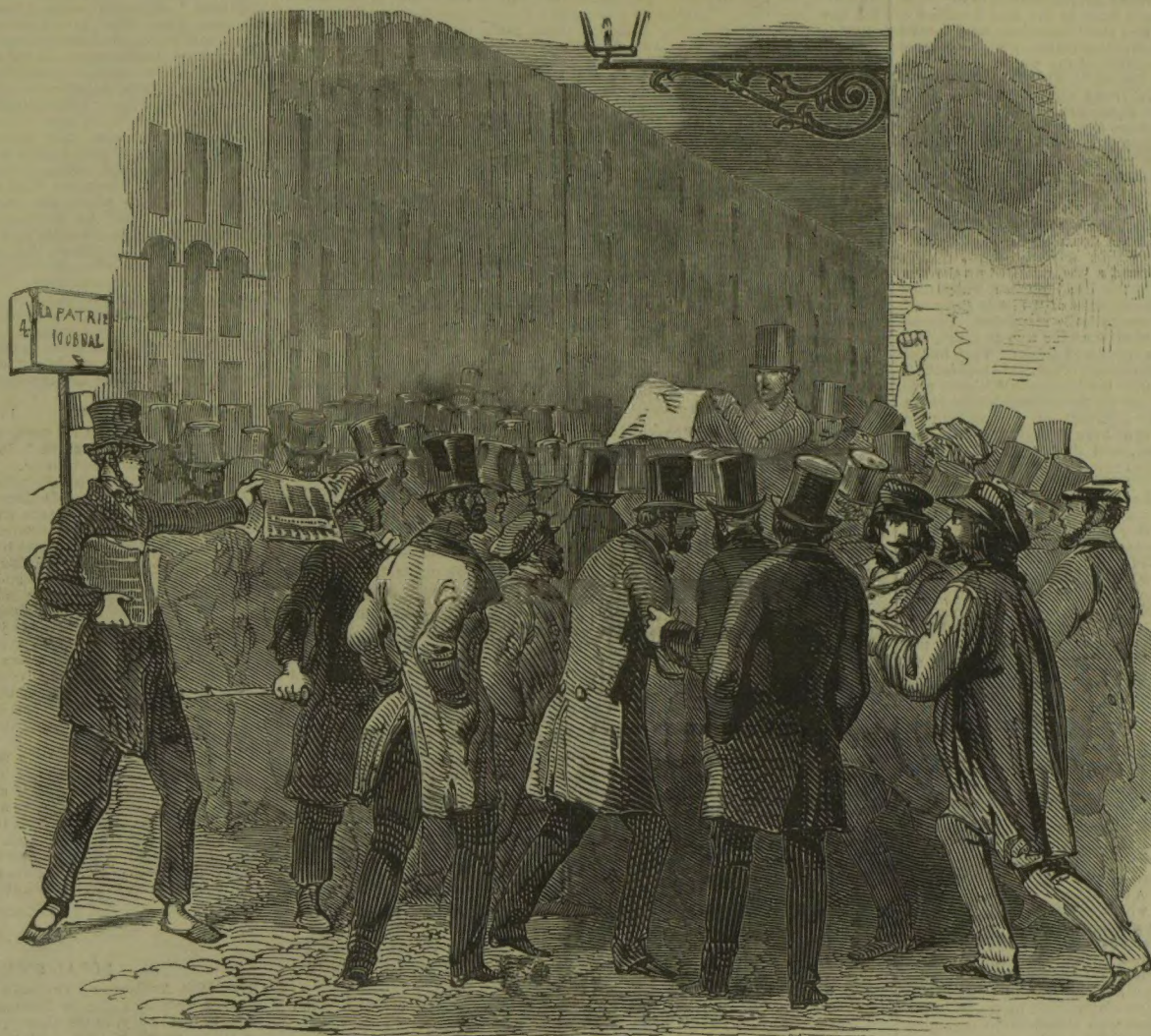
"By twelve o'clock, the crowd which hastened to and from the Place de la Madeleine was so great as to make it advisable for the shopkeepers to put up their shutters—in fact, many of them dreading an outbreak, had not opened at all. By this time, the crowd on the Boulevards, and from the Chaussée d'Antin to the Church of the Madeleine, was so large as to necessitate the attendance of the forces. The pavement in front of the Hotel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was particularly crowded. A troop of soldiers kept the people from approaching nearer to the Hotel, an attack on it being dreaded, owing to the great unpopularity of M. Guizot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A troop of the Municipal Guard, on foot, occupied the space in front of the principal entrance, and a troop of the horse municipal guards paraded up and down. The people, however, contented themselves with throwing a few stones at the windows; after which, they not only showed no disposition to attack the hotel, but were particularly good humoured, and amused themselves by jibing and jeering the unfortunate wights, male and female, whose appearance presented anything peculiar as they drove rapidly past in carriages and cabs.

"Small platoons of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, marched up and down the broad pavement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the church. People were kept from approaching the church by a line of soldiers, and a troop was drawn up near the guard-house, which stands by the side of the sacred edifice.

"The Rue Royale presented nothing particular. It was, however, crowded chiefly by people of the lower class. The shops, which are not very numerous in that street, were all closed.

"Arriving at the Place de la Concorde, which was the great centre of attraction, I found it completely occupied by an immense crowd—there must have been many thousands. The entrance to the bridge which faces the Chamber of Deputies, was occupied by strong detachments of dragoons and horse municipal guards. When the people pressed too closely on them, the soldiers charged, whereupon the people ran away in all directions. Generally the soldiers contented themselves by merely driving the people a short distance away, but on one occasion they chased them a distance of about fifty yards, and I saw their swords gleaming in the air as if they were about to strike; but I neither saw

\* A Reference to the Large View of Paris, which we published on the 22nd ult., will enable the reader to form a most accurate idea of the movements of the troops and the people, as described in the above account.



READING THE JOURNAL "LA PATRIE," BY TORCHLIGHT, IN THE STREET.

nor heard of any blow being actually struck. I am bound to say that both people and soldiers seemed to think this good fun, and it really was amusing to see several thousand persons, male and female, young and old, scampering off among the trees in the Champs Elysées. But I need scarcely remark that it was very dangerous sort of fun indeed; for, if too often repeated, it would be almost certain to end in bloodshed.

"Whilst I was near the bridge—this was about one o'clock—a regiment of Light Dragoons marched along the Quai, for the Hotel des Invalides, having come, no doubt, from the Ecole Militaire. It was headed by the band, which played merry tunes—a circumstance which occasioned considerable surprise, considering for what purpose the regiment was called out.

"The Quai, near the garden of the Tuilleries, was completely blocked up by a dense crowd, as was also the terrace in the garden facing the Place de la Concorde. The gates, however, opening on the Place were closed, and, at about one o'clock, orders were given not to admit any more persons into the gardens. The number of sentinels, keepers, &c., in the different parts of the grounds were increased.

"All the streets leading to the Chamber of Deputies were, like the bridge,

occupied by strong detachments of troops, and no one was allowed to pass, except the deputies, the newspaper reporters, and those who were furnished with special tickets of admission.

"A large crowd has been assembled all the morning before the office of the *National* newspaper, in the Rue Lepelletier.

"Nearly all the shops in the Rue St. Honoré, the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, and almost all the other streets in the vicinity of the Place de la Concorde and the Place de la Madeleine are closed. On the other side of the river the same is the case in the streets adjacent to the Chamber of Deputies."

An eye-witness, also writing on Tuesday, says:—

"I was much struck with the, in most respects, perfectly similar appearance of that quarter (the neighbourhood of the Madeleine Church) to-day and at the same hour of the 27th July, 1830; the same species of attack on the Hotel des Affaires Etrangères (then inhabited by Prince Polignac); the same measures of repression; the same expression of hatred towards the Minister on the part of the people; the same air of severity on the countenances of the gendarmes. Near to the gate occurred an incident precisely of a kind that was witnessed on nearly the same spot on the former occasion. A horse soldier ordered a man to move on, telling him that if he did not he would cut him down. The man, folding his arms, and looking sternly at the soldier, replied, 'Would you, coward?' The trooper rode off.

"At the Madeleine I found the crowd becoming more dense. This continued the whole length of the Rue Royale. The people, every moment called upon to disperse themselves, answered with cries of 'Vive la Reforme!' 'Vive la Ligne!' and then, bursting into the 'Chœur des Girondins,' 'Mourir pour la Patrie!'

In the Place de la Concorde matters were a strange appearance. It had been filled with people as on the days of the fêtes. The Municipal Guards of the post at the corner near the Turkish Embassy sallied out, and attempted to drive the crowd before them; but, instead of succeeding, were obliged to retreat into their fortified guard-house to avoid being disarmed, for not only did the people not give way, but absolutely pressed upon them. The soldiers had scarcely secured themselves within, when the people ran off in their turn fearing that they would be fired upon.

"Immediately afterwards the people stopped a carriage in which was a Ministerial Deputy on his way to the Chambers, which is only separated from the Place de la Concorde by the bridge. They made him alight, and then shook him for several minutes. Ultimately they allowed him to proceed. A different process was adopted towards, it was said, M. Marrast, principal editor of the *National* whom they cheered, and all but 'chaired.'

"You will hence perceive that there is to-day the same mixture of the grave and the gay, of tragedy and farce, that a French assemblage (I will not call them mob) always exhibits."

During the evening and night of Tuesday, the agitation and confusion continued, and the crowded masses of the people began to organize a more systematic opposition to the troops. In the neighbourhood of the Halle, and of the Rues St. Denis, St. Martin, and the Temple, having obtained some arms, they threw up barricades, from behind which they attacked the Municipal Guards, but they were ultimately beaten, and many prisoners taken. Some lives were sacrificed. The troops bivouacked on the Boulevards, and in the markets, and other public places; and the mob set fire to the dépôt of omnibuses at Neuilly. A guard-house in the Champs Elysées was also burned.

The Place Carrousel, the Place de la Concorde, the bridges, and every other



BEATING THE RAPPEL FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD



place in the neighbourhood of the Tuilleries was crowded with troops, and there were forty pieces of cannon on the Esplanade of the Invalids.

The *rappel* was beaten, but not one-tenth of the National Guard answered the summons. There were, however, in the city of Paris 100,000 troops of the line under arms.

On Wednesday, the National Guard of the second Arrondissement, to the number of about 500 or 600, assembled at an early hour in the Rue Lepelletier, opposite the Opera. It was at first supposed that their intentions were hostile to the people, but the latter soon acquired a conviction that they were animated with the same sentiments as the immense majority of the population. Their motto was—"Reform, and the dismissal of M. Guizot." When the intentions of the citizen soldiers became known, an immense crowd assembled before them, crying "Vive la Garde Nationale!" "Vive la Réforme!" The latter cry was loudly repeated by the National Guards, the officers joining in it, and flourishing their swords. Both then fraternised, and a guard having stepped forward, said, "A difference of opinion may exist between us relative to the expediency and nature of reform, but we are unanimous in condemning Guizot—down with Guizot."

This cry was echoed by the multitude, and by none with more force than by the well-dressed men who partly composed it. The cause of Reform may be said to have triumphed from that moment, and the doom of the Ministry was sealed.

Shortly afterwards, those National Guards formed a line, marched up the Rue Lepelletier, repaired along the Boulevards to the Rue Richelieu, which they descended towards the Tuilleries, amidst deafening cries of "Vive la Réforme," and down with the Ministry; to which they energetically responded. Instead of entering the Place du Carrousel, they proceeded along the Rue de Rivoli, and drew up between the Rue du Dauphin, and the Rue du 29 Juillet. They had no sooner taken their position than an officer d'Ordonnance of General Jacquemint, rode up, and, after exchanging a few words with the Lieutenant-Colonel, rode back in all haste to the chateau. An immense crowd then assembled round the National Guard and their cries of "Vive la Réforme" and "Down with the Ministry," could be distinctly heard by the King and the Royal Family. Nevertheless no troops were ordered in that direction, and the people and Nationals were left quietly to fraternise, although the two extremities of the street were occupied by an immense force.

In the meantime the Nationals of the Third Legion collected to the number of 3000 on and about the Place des Petits Peres, and their officers having held a council, agreed to depute their Colonel to the King to acquaint his Majesty with the wishes of the National Guard; in other words, Reform and the dismissal of the Cabinet. That officer immediately proceeded to the palace, but was not admitted into the Royal presence. He merely saw General Jacquemint, the Commander General of the National Guard, who promised that he would that instant carry himself the memorial to the King. The National Guards remained assembled on the square, awaiting the return of the Colonel, their determination being to march upon the Tuilleries if the reply was negative. Occasionally strong patrols were sent out to interpose, if necessary, between the combatants, but no hostilities took place in the neighbourhood, the troops quietly remaining on the adjoining Place des Victoires, without giving the least provocation. The Nationals filed by them, crying for Reform and the dismissal of Ministers, surrounded and followed by an immense mass of people uttering the same cries; and the soldiers by their countenances testified that they concurred in that wish. In one of the by-streets a detachment of troops, stationed there to intercept the passage, accepted bread and wine from the people; and their officer looked on, nay, encouraged them to accept the provisions offered to them.

The Fourth Legion also took arms and stationed detachments in different directions to maintain order and prevent the effusion of blood.

#### CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—TUESDAY.

All the avenues leading to the Palais Bourbon were occupied by horse and foot Municipal Guards and troops of the line. A squadron of dragoons was stationed in front of the edifice along the quay, whilst another kept constantly moving to clear the bridge of La Concorde. In advance of the bridge, on the side of the Place de la Révolution, was a numerous body of horse chasseurs employed in dispersing a multitude of about five thousand or six thousand individuals, who quietly retired before them, singing the "Marseillaise," and crying "Vive la Réforme! à bas Guizot, l'Homme de Gand!" The passage through the adjoining streets, and the Place de Bourgogne, was intercepted by troops of the line, and none but deputies and persons provided with tickets were permitted to enter the Palace. General Perrault was on horseback in the Court, ready to take the command of the troops, and a Commissary of Police was stationed at the foot of the bridge to address the legal summonses to the people.

The Chamber presented a gloomy aspect. Few deputies were in attendance; the benches of the Opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour, he looked pale, but confident. He was shortly afterwards followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshal Bugeaud, who was believed to have accepted the military command of Paris, in the event of a revolt, took his seat close to the Ministerial bench.

The Chamber then resumed the adjourned discussion on the bill relative to the renewal of the privilege of the Bank of Bordeaux.

At three o'clock M. Odillon Barrot entered the Hall, accompanied by Messrs. Duvergier de Hauranne, Marie, Thiers, Garnier Pages, &c. Thiers in appearance produced some sensation. Shortly afterwards, M. de Hauranne went up to the President and handed him a paper, supposed to be a proposition for the impeachment of Ministers.

This paper having been communicated by the President to M. Guizot, the latter, after perusing it, laughed immoderately. MM. Thiers, Dupin, Lamartine, Billault, Crémieux, and the Minister of the Interior and Justice next made their appearance, but the discussion on the Bank Bill continued until 5 o'clock, and no incident of interest occurred.

When the discussion terminated, M. Odillon Barrot ascended the tribune, and deposited on the table a formal proposition to the effect of impeaching Ministers. The President, however, raised the sitting without reading it, to the great disappointment of the Opposition, but announced that it should be submitted to the approbation of the bureaux on Thursday. The House then adjourned.

#### WEDNESDAY.

The members of the Left mustered strong.

M. Vavin, one of them, a deputy of Paris, rose amidst a profound silence, and said that he had a solemn duty to accomplish, which was to call the Minister of the Interior to account for the scenes then passing in the capital. During twenty-four hours serious disturbances had taken place in Paris, and the population remarked with astonishment the absence of the National Guard. On Monday orders had been given for its attendance. Why had they been countermanded? Why was it only after a first collision that the drummers were permitted to beat to arms? If from the beginning the National Guard had been called out, fatal misfortunes would have been avoided. M. Guizot replied that he did not deem it expedient to answer those questions. The King had that moment sent for Count Molé (acclamations from the Left) to charge him with the reconstruction of a Cabinet. (New acclamations.) Whilst the present Ministers continued in office (added M. Guizot) they would cause order to be respected.

The Minister having sat down, M. Odillon Barrot rose and said that, considering the situation of the Cabinet, he consented to the adjournment of his proposition for the impeachment of Ministers.

M. Dupin, who followed, said that it would be impossible for the Ministers to maintain order and provide for their own security under existing circumstances. M. Guizot answered that they would be able to maintain order and enforce respect to the laws until the King should have relieved them from their functions. The Left, however, insisting on the adjournment, and M. Peyramont opposing it, it was put from the chair and rejected by a large majority, the Opposition alone having voted for it. The sitting was afterwards raised.

The following list of Ministers circulated in the Chamber:—  
Count Molé, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior.  
M. Vivien, of Justice.  
M. Billault, of Marine.  
M. Gouin, of Agriculture and Commerce.  
M. Hypolite Passy, of Finance.  
M. de Tocqueville, of Public Instruction.  
M. Lanyer or Count Darn, of Public Works.  
The Minister of War was not known.  
The bloodshed during the two days does not appear to have been considerable.

We add some particulars from the pen of an eye-witness of the events of Wednesday:—

"I descended into the street instantly, and found that the National Guards, to the amount of 150, had formed in two lines across the Rue Lepelletier—one division at each extremity of the theatres. In the centre were the officers. Outside, the people frantic with joy. On asking a National Guard what had happened? 'We have declared for Reform,' said he; 'that is, some of us differ about Reform, but we are agreed about Guizot!' 'Vive la Réforme!' 'Vive la Garde Nationale!' cried the people incessantly.

"An hour afterwards the National Guards proceeded, with their *sapeurs* at their head, in full uniform, to the Tuilleries, to declare their sentiments.

"They returned about one o'clock, and occupied the Rue Lepelletier again. A platoon closed the street on the Boulevard. Loud cries of 'Vive la Garde Nationale!' called me to the window again. A squadron of cuirassiers, supported by half a squadron of chasseurs à cheval, arrived. The *Chef d'Escadron* gave orders to draw swords. The ranks of the National Guards closed. The cries of the people redoubled, although not a man of them was armed. The squadron made a half movement on the Rue Lepelletier, when the officer in command of the National Guards drew his sword, advanced, and saluted him. A few words were exchanged. They separated. The one placed himself at the head of his soldiers, and gave the word to 'wheel and forward,' and they resumed their march accompanied by the cheers and clapping of hands of the multitude. The officer of National Guards returned very quietly to his post, and sheathed his sword.

"I am told the words exchanged between the officers were these:—'Who are these men?' 'They are the people.' 'And those in uniform?' 'They are the Second Legion of the National Guard of Paris.' 'The people must disperse.' 'They will not.' 'I shall use force.' 'Sir, the National Guard sympathise with the people, the people who demand Reform.' 'They must disperse.' 'They will not.' 'I must use force.' 'Sir, we the National Guards, sympathise in the desire for Reform and will defend them.'

"I am assured by persons who say that they heard all that passed, that the officer and the cuirassiers cried 'Vive la Réforme!' But I cannot affirm or contradict it. I know, however, that the soldiers looked serious, but not savage.

"HALF-PAST 2.—Thrice since similar scenes have occurred. The Municipal Guards, who at present occupy the unpopular position of the gendarmes of 1830, are now, by order of Government, mixed up with the troops of the line, on whom the people are lavish of their compliments and caresses. A column of cavalry and infantry, Municipal Guards à cheval, Cuirassiers, and Municipal Guards à pied, and infantry of the line, arrived by the Boulevard at the end of the Rue Lepelletier. They made a move like the others as if to wheel into that street, but the attitude of the National Guard made them pause, and immediately the word was given to continue their march, the people rending the air with cries of 'Vive la Réforme!' 'Vive la Garde Nationale!' and 'Vive la Ligne!' Again a precisely similar occurrence took place, but this time it ended with the absolute retreat of the troops, for they turned round and retired up the Boulevard.

"I give you these particulars, because they passed under my own eyes, and because they will serve for the history of that which has taken or is taking place throughout Paris."

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We are enabled, by the activity of our Artists at Paris, (from whom we have received the Sketches,) to present the reader with the accompanying Illustrations of some of the scenes detailed in the adjoining columns. Upon the front page, we have the troops charging the crowd before M. Guizot's Hotel; at page 119, the Reading of "La Patrie" by torchlight—such was the intensity of the people to learn the progress of the movement. The Place de la Concorde will be recognised as one of the great foci of the insurgents; and the fourth scene shows the *Rappel* for the National Guard, in many instances but equivocally answered. At page 126, we give two other scenes; and Portraits of M. Odillon Barrot and M. Guizot.

We shall, next week, resume our Illustrations of this great struggle.

We have received the following letter from one of our Artists:—

"Paris, Mardi, 5 Heures.

"Monsieur Le Redacteur—Voici déjà deux croquis des événements qui se brouillent. Il y a des coups de sabre, des hommes blessés; des barricades s'organisent dans la Rue St. Honoré. Cela va marcher mal; gare les coups. Nous serons au courant. Toutes les boutiques se ferment. Hier soir la *Patrie*, journal du soir de l'Opposition, annonçait le désistement des députés au sujet du banquet. Ce journal était arraché des mains des vendeurs et lu à haute voix sur tous les boulevards et dans les rues. Voilà le premier croquis. L'autre est la lecture des proclamations sur les murailles, adressée aux habitants de Paris et à la Garde Nationale, que le peuple allait lire le long des murailles avec des chandelles et des lanternes. Voici tout ce que je puis vous envoyer aujourd'hui. Depuis ce matin je suis dans la ville avec le dessinateur: il n'y a pas de démonstrations de la part des députés, mais les étudiants et la populace se sont rendus à la Place de la Madeleine à l'heure précédemment indiquée. Je vous enverrai demain un croquis de la Place de la Madeleine, avec la procession des étudiants. Ils se sont rendus de la à la Chambre des Députés. Après avoir crié quelque temps devant le palais, ils ont crié 'Aux Boulevards!' et en hurlant 'A bas Guizot! Vive la Réforme!' ils ont allés se poster aux alentours de l'Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères, et ont crié avec plus d'acharnement que jamais, 'A bas Guizot!' Alors les municipaux à cheval ont fait des petites charges pour repousser la populace. Ce soir et demain nous ferons les deux grands croquis: 1. La Place de la Madeleine, avec la procession des étudiants; 2. Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, avec la foule, et les municipaux la repoussant. . . . .

"C. F."

#### ABBOTS LEIGH CHURCH.

On Sunday afternoon last, this very interesting structure was reduced by fire to the state shown in our Illustration, from a sketch by a Correspondent resident at Leigh.

The village of Abbots Leigh is situated about four miles from Bristol, on the river Avon, in the direction of the Bristol Channel. The Church, of which little more than the tower remains, stood upon the crown of Leigh Hill. The particulars of the catastrophe are as follow:—



ABBOTS LEIGH CHURCH, BURNT ON SUNDAY LAST.

On Sunday morning, Divine service was performed as usual, by the Rev. Mr. Whish, the rector. At about half-past two in the afternoon, the Church was discovered to be on fire; and, an alarm being given, the neighbours, together with Mr. W. Miles, M.P., were speedily on the spot, and the utmost exertions were used to subdue the flames, but without effect, from the great quantity of wood in the roof, and within the edifice. An express was also sent off to Bristol for engines, which arrived at the Church at about half-past five o'clock; but by this time, the wind being very high, the flames had so spread that the roof had fallen in, and almost the whole of the interior destroyed. The utmost efforts were then made with the engines to save that portion of the structure in which are the monuments of the Miles' family, and of Mr. and Mrs. Lane, who protected Charles II: fortunately, these efforts were successful, so that, by eight o'clock, the flames were subdued. The cause of the fire has not been correctly ascertained; but it is supposed to have originated from one of the flues of the stove having become over heated, and set fire to the wood-work of the roof, and the flaming timber falling in, ignited the interior fittings, as pulpit, pewing, gallery, &c.; so that there remain now only the chancel, vestry-room, and tower.

#### IRELAND.

**EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY.**—At the sitting of the Commission Court on Friday (last week) Mr. J. H. Mason, an officer of the Board of Works, who had been acquitted of the charge of forgery on the preceding Tuesday, was arraigned for embezzling moneys, the property of the Board of Works. The witnesses examined were Sir John Burgoyne, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Griffith, and some other persons connected with the Board of Works; and from the evidence adduced it appeared that the manner in which the "business" of the department had been conducted was anything but creditable to the heads of the office. The jury, after half an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of Guilty upon all the counts. On Saturday morning Mason was brought up for judgment, and Mr. Justice Perrin sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation.

**TERIBLE CALAMITY.**—Sunday night last a dreadful fire took place in Killarney, by which six individuals lost their lives. The extensive pawnbroking establishment of Mr. Carberry, in the New-street, which contained the deposits of the poor from all parts of Kerry, to the amount of several thousands sterling, was the scene of this dreadful catastrophe. Two persons in their endeavours to escape were killed, and four children perished in the flames. The affair is a most melancholy one.

The Repeal Association had its usual weekly meeting on Monday. Alderman Butler in the chair. The rent for the week was £35.

**DREADFUL FIRE IN RED LION-COURT.**—On Tuesday morning, shortly after one, a fire of a destructive character, nearly attended with a sacrifice of life, broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. Hoare (late Jones), the Red Lion Tavern, Red Lion-Court, Fleet-street. At the time of the outbreak the whole of the females were asleep. They were, after considerable difficulty, aroused, and, by means of the fire escapes, were rescued from their perilous situation.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### FRENCH PLAYS.

The active and enterprising Mr. Mitchell has favoured us with another novelty from Paris, in the shape of a three-act drama, called the "Chevalier d'Essoime." Our opinion of the piece, on its own merits, is not a very favourable one. The subject is neither new nor freshly treated, but the duties of a manager of a French theatre towards the public are totally different to those of a national establishment. The latter may only represent such pieces as seem to him calculated to raise the standard of taste and elevate the character of the drama of his country; whilst the former has to select from a foreign *répertoire* such plays as best represent to an English public the traits and peculiarities of the French stage, and exhibit, in the most favourable light, the talent of the *artiste* he has been enabled to engage. The plot of "Le Chevalier d'Essoime" turns upon the incident of a lady assuming the character of her brother from motives of fraternal affection, and being drawn by such assumption to adopt various manly habits, and associate with soldiers—chiefly, however, with a pleasant honest Gascon, to whom she eventually gives her hand. The lady was of course personated by Mademoiselle Nathalie, who, both in her male and female attire, looked and acted so well, as to throw considerable liveliness into a somewhat dull piece. There is a piquancy in these reversions of costume that is always attractive, although, why we should like to see a pretty woman look as unlike what she is, is a paradox. The part of the Gascon was well played by M. Montaland, and Mademoiselle Marot looked and acted charmingly in the part of an innocent girl, who is engaged as mistress to the lady "cavalier," thereby exciting the jealousy of her lover, a young painter. The costumes were, as usual, in excellent taste. We notice, in whatever is acted here, a grace and finish about the performance, that stands out in singular contrast to the coarse inartistic style cultivated in some of our popular London theatres.

##### PRINCESS.

Mr. Macready renewed his engagement here on Monday evening, appearing, with Mrs. Butler, in "Macbeth." The house was crowded, and the reception of each performer most enthusiastic.

It is said in the theatrical circles that Mr. Macready's contemplated visit to America will terminate his dramatic career; and this report appears to be authenticated by a speech made on the occasion of his benefit at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when, at the conclusion of the play, he was called in front of the curtain, and on making his appearance was hailed with loud cheers, which were again and again repeated. On silence being gained, Mr. Macready, who was labouring under deep emotion, thanked the audience very sincerely for their kind expression of regard for him. He said he looked upon Newcastle as an old home; his visits to it were anticipated with pleasure, and he left it with regret. It was amongst the first to encourage his juvenile efforts, and their kindness he had never forgot. The next visit he should pay them would, in all probability, be his last; he would then have to say the word "Farewell," a word always painful to utter, but to him on that occasion doubly so. He proposed retiring from the stage at an early day, not because he felt age creeping upon him, or his faculties or energies impaired, but because of the present deplorable condition of our national drama. Wishing them all health and prosperity, he now for a season bade them adieu.

Mr. Wilks has adapted his once popular ballet, "The Revolt of the Harem," for ASTLEY'S, under the name of "The Battle of the Amazons." The subject offers great scope for scenic effect, and is admirably suited for a "spectacle" theatre. We shall next week give a notice of it, in full.

The STRAND theatre, it is said, is about to come under a new management. None have hitherto been successful, the size of the auditorium being too small to hold money enough to support an efficient company.

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Keen has been renewed at the HAYMARKET, where "The Wife's Secret" has lost none of its attraction.

#### MUSIC.

##### ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The 110th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians was celebrated on Tuesday night, in Freemasons' Hall. R. Palmer, Esq., M.P., was the President of the day, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, in consequence of a slight attack of gout. At these gatherings, music forms the principal attraction, and oratory is confined to very narrow limits. The objects of this excellent institution were ably enforced in addresses from the Chairman; the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, M.A.; the veteran Professor, Mr. Horsley; and Mr. Knyvett, the father of the Society. The health of Hector Berlioz, as the representative of music in France, and of her musical press, was given with enthusiastic plaudits, and the composer and critic responded to the compliment in French, in a neat address.

Nearly £500 were announced in donations; amongst which were £20 from the Duke of Cambridge; twenty guineas from E. Delafosse, Esq., and A. Webster, Esq., the Directors of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, ten guineas each from the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Major Courtenay, R. Hodgson, Esq.; T. Harrison, Esq.; Miss Masson, the vocalist; £5 from Messrs. Broadwood and Co.; Jules Benedict, Esq.; R. Palmer, Esq., M.P.; W. Culling, Esq.; and W. Dixon, Esq.; besides two guineas each from H. Lord, Esq., and C. L. Grunneisen, Esq.

The exertions of the hon. treasurer, John Parry, Esq., were duly recognised. The musical treat was of the best order. A band, comprising Harper and his sons, Williams, Lazarus, the C. irs, sen. and jun., Gratton Cooke, Platt, Malsch, Baumann, Prosper, Healey, Audrey, Egerton, &c., performed the marches expressly composed for the Society by Haydn and Winter. Madrigals by John Bennet (1601) and Wilbye (1609), were sung by the boys of Westminster Abbey, Messrs. Walker, Walsh, Ashton, Price, Grace, Morgan, Beale, Smithson, &c. J. S. Smith's Glee, "Return blest Days," was beautifully sung by Francis, Lockey, Howe, and Kench, and was encored. Horsley's Glee "Cold is Cadwallor's Tongue" was finely sung by Machin, Barnby, Howe, Bennett, and Kench. Braham, exhibited his energy in Carter's battle song, "Stand to your guns." Reeves was compelled to sing Balfe's ballad, "In this arm chair," twice; and Miss Dolby was similarly complimented for her exquisite interpretation of Haydn's clever song, "Day and Night"—quite a Mendelssohnian inspiration. The chaste rendering of Haydn's canzonet, "My mother bids me mind my hair," by Miss Ellen Lyon, secured her the suffrages of the connoisseurs. As a tribute to the memory of the late Archbishop of York, a subscriber for 40 years, R. T. S. Stevens's "Cloud cap't towers" was sung by Hill, Barnby, Bennett, Elliott, Bradbury, and Machin. The Ladies, who were present in great force, were toasted with due honours. The sum of £2358 6s. 8d. was devoted last year to the benevolent purposes of the institution, evidence enough of its great utility and of its claim on public patronage.

MR. JULIAN'S CONCERTS.—On Tuesday evening Handel's "Judas Macabens" was given for the second time, in Exeter Hall, Mr. Reeves singing with great effect.

M. JULIEN.—The benefit of M. Julien, on Wednesday night, at Drury Lane Theatre, was well attended. Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," the last act of Balfe's "Maid of Honour," and the last act of Donizetti's "Lucia," were given, together with a concert, and the ballet of "L'Invitation à la Fête," with Mlle. Fuoco. The season terminated yesterday (Friday) evening. M. Julien was heartily greeted when he appeared to conduct the concert.

THE AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Under the direction of Mr. Lucas, this society assembled on Friday night, at the Hanover Square Rooms. Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir Archibald Macdonald, and E. Jekyll, Esq., form the Committee of Management. Mr. H. Leslie is the hon. secretary, and G. Curtis, Esq., the treasurer. Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, are members. The orchestra comprises no less than thirty-eight violins (amateurs), with four professors, H. Blagrove, H. Hill, G. Griesbach, and V. Blagrove; eleven violas, with two artists, Henry Hill, and R. Blagrove; seventeen violoncellos, eight double basses, with Casolani, Percival, and Severn; besides the usual complement of wind instruments. Amongst the players we noticed Lord Arundel, trumpet; Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, E. Jekyll, W. Broadwood, W. H. Poynder, Esq., flutes; the Duke of Leinster, Sir A. Macdonald, Rev. G. Rowden, double basses; Lord G. Fitzgerald, the Marquis of Kildare, Hon. Major Legge, Sir W. Medleycott, violoncello; the Rev. F. Vickery, and J. Oliphant, Esq., violas; Lieutenant-General Hon. A. Upton, Captain Elliot, R.N., Hon. H. Coke, Sergeant Lawes, Rev. Mr. Sims, Rev. G. Hanbury, &c., violins.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. Frederick Gye has been appointed Acting Manager, a post for which his long experience in the conduct of various public entertainments eminently qualifies him. The second amphitheatre and gallery, which last season formed separate stories, have been thrown into one vast incline, and will contain upwards of 700 persons. The six front rows, retaining the name of "Second Amphitheatre," will be reserved seats, at five shillings; and the remainder of the seats will form the "Gallery," the entrance to which will be half-a-crown. The construction is such that, at the last row of seats, at the summit of the gallery, an excellent view of stage and orchestra will be insured. The season will commence on Tuesday, March 7th, with "Tancredi," in which Alboni and Madame Persiani, and the new tenor, Luigi Mei, will appear. M. Applani's new ballet for Flora Fabbri will be mounted with great splendour. Mlle. Marmet, who is engaged at the Académie Royale de Musique, as *première danseuse*, has been added to the ballet, and has reached London; as also Mlle. Leopoldine Brüssi, the youthful Viennese dancer, who recently created such a sensation in Paris, at the Grand Opera.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Haydn's "Creation," in which Miss Wallace, the sister of the composer, was received with such applause in her *début*, will be repeated on Wednesday next. Mr. Surman is no longer the conductor of the Society. The post has been offered to, and declined by, Costa. There is a question of Sterndale Bennett being Surman's successor.

INQUEST ON MR. COATES.—On Wednesday, a Coroner's inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a jury, at 28, Montague-square, on the body of Robert Coates, aged 76, who some thirty years ago was well known as "the amateur of fashion" and "Romeo Coates." Mr. T. Tatam, of 3, George-street, Hanover-square, surgeon, proved that he was called in to see the deceased on Wednesday morning last, at eight o'clock. Deceased had nearly recovered from a state of collapse. He told witness that he had been run over by a street cab (Hansom's) near the Hemmums, Covent-garden, about one o'clock that morning. Witness found several ribs broken on both sides of the deceased; there was also a slight injury of the knee; the wound afterwards sloughed, and there was diffused inflammation; mortification came on, and death was the consequence. The jury, under the advice of the coroner, returned a verdict of "Died from injuries received from being run over by a street cab,—manslaughter, against some person or persons unknown."



CHES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. G. R."—Assuredly. Play not alone those games, but make yourself acquainted also with the unrivalled collection preserved in the "Chess Players' Chronicle." "Woodstockians" must spare us the result of his "hurried" examinations of our problems. When any real difficulty occurs in the solution of them, we hasten readily to remove it; but it should be borne in mind, that every suggestion regarding a position, however trifling and absurd, involves to us the trouble of referring to the problem, and setting it up and re-examining it. In 267 there appears to be some error; what it is we cannot say until we can communicate with the author.

"Pawns to the Charge."—It is allowable to Castle after the King has been in check; and more Queens than one may be had on the board at once. The correspondent who is thus obliged to ask for information upon the very elements of the game, sends some original problems for publication!

"Bayonet," Winchester.—It would be useless, indeed, to propose a Problem for solution in six moves which can be done in two. If "Bayonet" will look again, he will find there is something more in these Problems than meets the eye.

"C. W. R."—There is some flaw in Enigma 267; perhaps the omission of a piece or Pawns.

"Ambulator."—It shall be looked at.

"A Novice."—Look again with attention, and be sure you set up the position accurately.

"H. H."—We will try to find it; but it is quite against rule for us to supply solutions for Problems which have appeared elsewhere.

"Red."—They shall be examined anon.

"Mickey Free."—"S. H. W.'s" beautiful Enigma, No. 259, is solved thus:—1. B to K R 2d (discovering ch); 2. B to K Kt sq; the rest we leave to your sagacity.

"F. R. A. S."—The back volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," containing the celebrated games played by Mr. S. against Mr. Cochrane and Mr. St. Amant are still procurable.

Solvens by "V. et V." "Sopraccita," "Ambulator," "F. G. R.," "Woodstockians," "Ada," "M. P.," "Philo-Chess," "Secern," "Miles," "G. T. V.," "A. H.," are correct. Those by "M. A. E. C. S.," "Walker," "R. J. G.," are wrong.

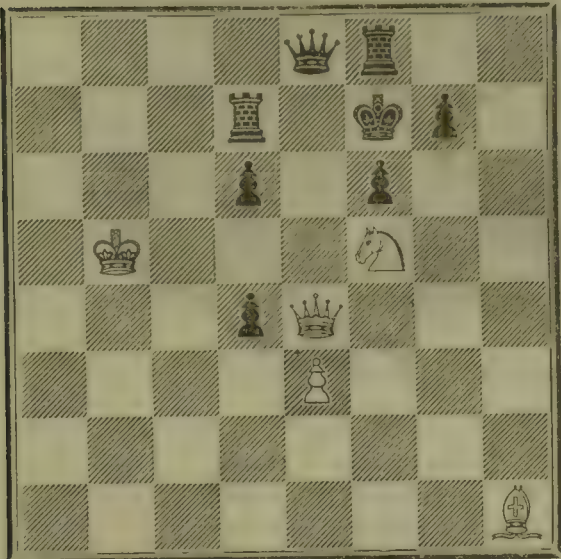
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 213.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes P (ch)	P takes B (best)	3. R covers (dis ch)	Q takes K (best)
2. Q to K R sq	Q to K Kt 8th (ch) (best)	4. R to K B 5th (ch)	R takes R
		5. Kt checkmates	

PROBLEM, No. 214.

By an Amateur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first can mate in five moves.

GAME IN THE MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. LOWE.

BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	23. Kt to K 3d	R to Q 6th
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 4th	24. R to Q Kt sq	R to Q sq
3. P to Q 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	25. P to K Kt 3d	R to K Kt sq
4. P to K 4th	P takes P	26. Kt to K B sq	B to K 4th
5. P takes P	Q takes Q (ch)	27. B to K R 5th	B takes K Kt P
6. K takes Q	Q B to K Kt 5th	28. B takes K B P	R takes B sq
7. K B to K 2d	Castles (ch)	29. Kt takes B (a)	R takes R
8. K to K sq	P to K 3d	30. R to K B sq	Kt takes Q Kt P
9. P to K R 3d	K Kt to B 3d	31. K takes R	K to K 2d
10. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to K R 3d	32. P to K R 4th	K to K 2d
11. P to K R 3d	B takes K	33. Kt to K 2d	K to K 2d
12. B takes B	P to K Kt 4th	34. K to K Kt 2d	K to K 3d
13. Q Kt to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 4th	35. K to K Kt 2d	Kt to Q 6th
14. Kt to Q R 3d	P to Q R 3d	36. K to K Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
15. K B P takes P	P takes P	37. P to K R 5th	P to Q Kt 5th
16. Q B takes P	K B to K Kt 2d	38. Kt to Q 4th	P takes P
17. K to K 2d	Q R to K 2d	39. K to K B 3d	P to K 4th
18. Q B takes Kt	B takes B	40. Kt to Q B 2d	Kt to Q Kt 5th
19. Q R to Q sq	P to Q B 5th	41. Kt to Q R 3d	P to Q B 7th
20. R takes R	K takes R	42. Kt takes double P	Kt takes Kt
21. R to Q sq (ch)	K to Q B 2d	43. K to K 2d	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
22. Kt to Q B 2d	Kt to K 4th	44. K to Q 2d	Kt to Q Kt 4th

(a) Black's capturing K P with B would speedily have proved ruinous to him.

CHES IN THE PROVINCES.

GAME LATELY PLAYED AT THE NORTHUMBERLAND CHES CLUB, BETWEEN MR. SILAS ANGAS AND MR. P. HUMBLE.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. P to K B 3d	B takes Q B P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	17. Kt takes B	Q to Q 5th (ch)
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	18. K to R sq	Q takes B
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	19. Q to K Kt 3d	K to R sq
5. P to Q B 3d	B to R 4th	20. P to K B 5th	Kt to K 4th
6. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	21. R to B 4th	Q to Q 6th
7. P to Q 4th	Kt takes K P	22. Q to K sq (c)	Q R to K sq
8. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2d	23. R to K 4th	Kt to K B 6th
9. K Kt takes P	Castles	24. Q to K B sq (d)	Q takes Kt
10. Q to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	25. P takes Kt	Q to K B 3d
11. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	26. Q R to K sq	Q R to K 4th
12. Kt to K Kt 4th (a)	P to Q 3d	27. R takes R	P takes R
13. Kt takes Kt (ch)	P takes Kt	28. Q to K R 3d	R to Q sq
14. B takes P	Q B to Kt 5th (b)	29. R to K 4th	P to Q B 3d
15. Q takes B	Q takes B		

(a) These moves are very well played by the first player.

(b) This tends to relieve Black from his embarrassments.

(c) He might probably have played Q to K R 4th with advantage, as Black cannot then take the Knight without losing his Queen in two moves.

(d) He appears to have no better move; for if he takes the Kt, Black wins the Queen in two moves; and if he plays Kt, Black takes the Queen, and will remain after the exchanges with Queen against Rook and Kt.

GAME LATELY PLAYED AT THE NORTHUMBERLAND CHES CLUB, BETWEEN MR. SILAS ANGAS AND MAJOR B.

BLACK (Mr. S. A.)	WHITE (Major B.)	BLACK (Mr. S. A.)	WHITE (Major B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q B to K 3d (a)	P to K B 3d
2. K B to B 4th	K B to B 4th	14. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K Kt 5th
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	15. B to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
4. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
5. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	17. B to Q 3d	P to K 3d
6. Castles	P to Q B 3d	18. Kt to K R 4th	K B to Q sq
7. P to Q B 3d	B to R 4th	19. B takes K B P (b)	R takes B
8. Q to Kt 3d	Q to Q B 2d	20. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt
9. K Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to K R 3d	21. B to K Kt 5th	Q takes R, ch (c)
10. P to Q 4th	Castles	22. K takes Q	B takes B
11. Q B takes P	Q to K 2nd	23. Q to K 2d	Kt takes R P (ch)
12. Q to Q B 2d	K to R sq	24. K to Kt sq	

(a) The object of his move is to prevent White from playing his Q B to K B 4th, when Black advances his I. Pawn.

(b) This leads to the loss of the adverse Queen—nevertheless, White obtains nearly an equal for his.

(c) The best move—no loss to the adverse Queen and avert the threatened mate.

CHES ENIGMAS.

No. 278.—By a Bristol Amateur.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 3rd	K at Q 4th	Kt at K R 5th	Q B 6th
R at Q B sq	R at K 5th	P at Q R 4th, Q R	
Bs at K Kt 2nd and	P at Q R 2nd	6th, K 3rd, and	
K Kt 7th	Q 2nd, Q 3rd, and	K B 5th	

White playing first mates in four moves.

No. 279.—By A. Lulman.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R 8th	K at Q B 4th	B at K 5th	
Q at K Kt 7th		P at Q R 2d	

White to play and Mate in four moves.

No. 280.—By the same Author.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R sq	K at K 4th	P at K Kt 4th, K 2d, Q 3d,	
B at K Kt 2d	P at K Kt 4th	Q B 5th, Q Kt 4th, and	
B at Q B sq	K 3rd, Q 5th	Q R 2d	
Kt at K R 5th	K and Q R Ch		

White playing first, to mate in four moves.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE LIEUTENANTS IN THE NAVY.—A meeting of Lieutenants of the Navy was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, Lieut. Sir Henry Jervis, Bart., in the chair, for the purpose of agreeing to a memorial to her Majesty the Queen, praying her to place the lieutenants in the naval service in a similar position as to retirement and advantages granted to every other class of naval officers. The memorial was read, and, after a number of naval officers had spoken on the subject, it was agreed to unanimously. A subscription in aid of the expense likely to attend the bringing of the subject before the public was agreed to, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and a committee was appointed; after which the meeting adjourned.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—On Saturday evening last a special Court of the Governors of the Hospital for Consumption was held at the institution in Bromton, for the purpose of considering the regulations best calculated to advance the interests of the Rose Charity Fund, a Samaritan object, towards which Mr. Charles Dixon, of Stansted, had just forwarded the handsome donation of £500—the object of the fund being to provide relief for convalescent patients, who, although necessarily discharged, are yet unable to return immediately to active employment. It was resolved that the intentions of the generous donor should be fully carried into effect.

MR. COLSON, of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed by Sir G. Grey to succeed Mr. Bethune as Parliamentary counsel to the Home Office, his duty being to prepare the bills originating with any department of the Government, and revising or reporting upon any bills brought before Parliament, and referred to him by the Secretary of State. Mr. Bethune, Mr. Colson's predecessor, proceeds immediately to India, where he will fill the place formerly occupied by Mr. Macaulay.

SUICIDE IN MILLBANE PRISON.—On Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest in this prison, on the body of Patrick Morgan, aged 23, under sentence of transportation for robbery. Edward Baisson, one of the warders, said he had charge of the deceased, and observed him to be of a cheerful disposition. He left him in his cell at six o'clock on Saturday evening, and on the following morning found him hanging by the ropes of his hammock to one of the pegs on which the towels were hung. He was quite dead. Verdict of "Temporary insanity."

DOM MIGUEL DE BRAGANCA.—A few days since, Dom Miguel de Braganca, attended by Mr. A. R. Savalva, visited the Roman Catholic Chapel of "Our Lady," in Grove-road, St. John's Wood. On the presence of the prince becoming known, he was received with every mark of distinction by the officiating priests, the principal of whom (the Rev. Mr. McNeal) conducted him over the sacred edifice, with the chaste Gothic style and elegant simplicity of which the prince expressed himself highly gratified. During his visit the Prince experienced a most agreeable surprise on being shown a beautiful "chalice veil" and "coronet" of green satin, tastefully and richly embroidered in gold, which had been presented to the chapel by his sister, the former Princess Regent of Portugal, Dona Isabel Maria, all worked by her Royal Highness' own hands. On its having been remarked to the Prince how little his Royal sister, when some years since she sent the pious gift to a chapel she had never seen in England, could have thought it would ever prove the fortuitous cause of so much gratification to her illustrious brother, who was then an exile in Rome, he replied:—"Nor did I think, fifteen years ago, in Portugal, that I should now be in England as I am, and should have recognised, as I lately have, exhibited in some London jewellers' shop-windows, the plate of Portuguese churches, and even some pieces of my own private plate." The Prince, on leaving, expressed himself much pleased with the courtesy shown to him during his visit.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday last:—Males, 590; females, 544; total, 1134. The return this week, for the first time for several months, shows that the mortality of London is returning within its ordinary limits; for, although the number of deaths from zymotic diseases (including typhus and influenza) are still slightly beyond the average of healthy years, not, however, be it remarked, excessively so, yet the total excess over the average of the past five winters is only 27, a number easily explainable by the increase of population. Births—males, 680; females, 592; total, 1272; being an excess of 138 above the number of deaths. Mean height of the barometer, 29.808; thermometer, highest, 53.0; lowest, 30.2; mean, 41.7; general direction of the wind, S.S.W.; horizontal movement of the air, 1235 miles; mean amount of cloud, 8.5; maximum pressure of the wind on the square foot, 4.6 lbs. (on Monday); sum of rain, 0.19 inch.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

As the greater part of last week's impression had been struck off, previously to the Minister's financial propositions becoming known in the City, the subject is again adverted to this week.

The proposition to increase the Income-tax for two years to 5 per cent., has occupied the greatest share of attention. Although it was not anticipated, it nevertheless was most generally condemned. There were, however, few doubts entertained of its being ultimately carried. It was remarked, that if confined solely to property the increased per centage must be much greater; and those whose voices are most powerful in the Legislature have rarely evinced any disposition to tax themselves for the relief of the middling classes. The speech of Sir Robert Peel, on Monday, in favour of the Ministerial proposition, confirms the impression that, with a few modifications, the measure will become a law.

The customary announcement has been issued from the Exchequer Bill office, calling in all bills dated in March, 1847, and undertaking to pay or issue new bills in exchange. The rate of interest on the new bills will be reduced to 2½ per diem. The old bills must be left at the Exchequer Bill office, on or before the 6th of March; and on the 16th of March the new bills will be issued.

There was a rather greater demand for money on Thursday, and prices were, consequently, slightly enhanced, until after the settlement in Consols. It is now, however, as abundant as previously, and to this may be attributed the firmness of the Funds, notwithstanding the depressing influence of the French disturbances, an increased Income-tax, and rumours of changes in the Ministry.

From the following condensed statement it will be seen that affairs in India wear anything but a promising aspect.

In Calcutta, the following failures have to be added to the list previously reported:—Owen Alhisen and Co., H. and A. Crooke, John Wienholt and Co., Syers Livingston and Co., and Lackertsen, Brothers. The only estates at present in the Insolvent Court are those of Cockerell and Co., Hughesdon, Brothers, Colville, Gilmore, and Co., and Hodgkinson and Co.

From Madras, we have accounts of the suspension of Messrs. Vinay, Cardozo, and Co., the correspondents of Messrs. Laurence Phillips and Co. Their estate is to be wound up under trustees. The shares of the Bank of Madras had fallen considerably, in consequence of the reduction of the rate of dividend to 5 per cent. per annum.

The Foreign Market has been scarcely attended to during the week. Mexican has been firm, at 19½, but closes not quite so good. The other changes have been so slight, that the following list of closing prices will suffice to show the state of the market:—Brazilian Bonds, Small, 85; Great Northern, 4½; North of England, 23½ ex. div.; Great Western, 104; Ditto Quarter Shares, 20½; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 8½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 7½; Ditto Half Shares, 35; Ditto Fifths, 8½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 2½; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 3½; Leeds and Bradford, 96; London and Blackwall, 5½; Ditto Extension, 8; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 36½ ex. div.; London and North Western, 145½; Ditto, ditto, New, 7½; London and South Western, New, 550; Ditto Tenth (Consolidated), 46; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 5; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 7½; Midland, 11½; Ditto £40 Shares, 45½; Ditto £50 Shares, 13½; Ditto Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 122 x.d.; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 25½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 34½; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 32; Ditto, No. 2, 13½; Ditto Great North of England Preference, 10½; York and North Midland, 74½; Ditto Preference, 15½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 34; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; Dutch Rhenish, 18; Northern of France, 11½; Over Yssel, 2½.

Shares continue flat, and the unsettled state of affairs do not induce purchasers. The following are the last prices:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 1½ dis.; East Anglia, £25, L. and B. L. and D., 10½; Eastern Counties, 15½; Ditto Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, £5 13s. 4d., 4½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, £5 13s. 4d., 4½; East Lincolnshire, 14½; Great Northern, 4½; North of England, 23½ ex. div.; Great Western, 104; Ditto Quarter Shares, 20½; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 8½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 7½; Ditto Half Shares, 35; Ditto Fifths, 8½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 2½; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 3½; Leeds and Bradford, 96; London and Blackwall, 5½; Ditto Extension, 8; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 36½ ex. div.; London and North Western, 145½; Ditto, ditto, New, 7½; London and South Western, New, 550; Ditto Tenth (Consolidated), 46; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 5; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 7½; Midland, 11½; Ditto £40 Shares, 45½; Ditto £50 Shares, 13½; Ditto Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 122 x.d.; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 25½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 34½; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 32; Ditto, No. 2, 13½; Ditto Great North of England Preference, 10½; York and North Midland, 74½; Ditto Preference, 15½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 34; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; Dutch Rhenish, 18; Northern of France, 11½; Over Yssel, 2½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The uncertainty existing with regard to the state of affairs in Paris, caused such considerable excitement at the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday that business generally was disregarded. The price quoted was 88½, but soon after receded to 84½ from sales made by many who had previously been purchasers for the rise. Upon the news that all communication with Paris by the railway had been cut off, prices receded to 87½; and a rumour of the abdication of Louis Philippe, caused for the moment a further decline. The closing prices of Consols were 87½ for Money, and 88½ for a further Account. Upon the news of the abdication of Louis Philippe

being confirmed, business was done at the various places of public resort, at a decline of ½ per cent. upon the above prices. The Foreign Market was flat, and French Shares a trifle lower. Great Northern of France quote 10½; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½ 12½; Central of France, 15 ½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4½ ½; Paris and Lyons, 4½; Rouen and Havre, 16 15½ 16½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, consigned, as well as by land carriage, and the stands to-day were scarcely filled with samples. Selected qualities moved off steadily at about Monday's quotations, but all other kinds were very dull, and late rates were difficultly supported. The imports of foreign wheat have consisted of 6150 quarters. In this description of grain next to nothing was doing, at barely stationary prices. Superfine barley was quiet as dear. All other kinds were easier to purchase. So little business was doing in malt that prices were almost nominal. Oats, beans, peas, and Indian corn were heavy, and the turn lower, in four no change was reported, but the trade was heavy.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3420; barley, 3300; oats, 3480. Irish: oats, 5630. Foreign: wheat, 6150; barley, 2970; oats, 1320. Flour, 3160 sacks; malt, 2480 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex, and Kent, red, 45s to 51s; ditto, white, 48s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 48s; ditto, white, 48s to 51s; rye, 32s to 35s; grinding barley, 27s to 31s; distilling ditto, 27s to 31s; mauling ditto, 25s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 60s; Cleveland, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 21s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 19s; ditto, white, 18s to 21s; tuck beans, new, 31s to 36s; ditto, old, 45s to 50s; grey peas, 38s to 43s; mangel, 34s to 42s; white, 36s to 39s; boilers, 40s to 42s per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 41s, per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Damir red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 29s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Both red and white clover seed move off slowly, at full prices. Canary is somewhat dearer. In all other seeds, very little is doing. Cakes are a slow sale, but not cheaper.

Grain.—English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 41s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 50s; hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter; coriander, —s to —s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £28 to £31 per last of ten quarters; luscious cakes, English, £13 0s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £28 to £30 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; canary, 68s to 73s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 11d; barley, 31s 3d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 32s 4d; beans, 38s 10d; peas, 42s 5d.

The Ste Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 51s 11d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 20s 11d; rye, 30s 11d; beans, 38s 10d; peas, 42s 5d.

Tea.—This market has continued very quiet, and we have no change to notice in prices. The quantity on which duty was paid up to Saturday last was 4,724,690 lbs.

Sugar.—Raw, as well as refined goods, are in improved request, at a slight advance in the quotations. Standard lumps have sold at 53s 6d to 54s per cwt. Treacle steady, at 17s 6d to 22s 6d.

Coffee.—Although the actual business done is by no means large, holders are firm, and will not sell, except at extreme rates. The stocks in warehouse are not very heavy.

Rice.—The importers having submitted to a fall of 3d to 6d per cwt, more business has been done in this article.

Provisions.—Selected qualities of Irish butter are in steady request, at full prices, but all other kinds are much neglected. Canned, and Kidney, landed, 17s 6d to 18s; Cornish, 18s to 19s; Cork, 19s to 20s; Limerick, 18s to 19s; and Waterford, 18s to 19s per cwt. There is a moderate inquiry for Dutch butter, at late rates. Fine Friesland, 10s to 10½; good and middling, 9s to 9½; and inferior and surplus, 7s to 9s per cwt. English butter is a slow sale, at 10s to 10½ per cwt. for fine Dorset; 8s to 9s for middling; and 11s to 11½ per dozen lbs. for fresh. Bacon is still very dull, and prices have further receded 1s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, landed, 6s to 6½ per cwt. The best hams and fine lard are quite dear. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—We have to report a very dull sale for all kinds of tallow, the prices of which have declined 3d to 6d per cwt. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 52s to 52½ per cwt. For forward delivery, scarcely anything doing.

Oil.—Prices have undergone no change worthy of notice; but the demand is far from active.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 17s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 9s per load.

Spirits.—There is a very moderate demand for most kinds of rum, at full prices. East India is quoted at 1s 7d to 1s 8d per gallon. Brandy firm, but not dearer.

Coal (Friday).—Chester Main, 14s; Tandleford, 15s 6d; Wylam, 15s; East Hilton, 13s 6d; Newcastle, 12s 6d; Adolphus, 12s 6d; and 12s 6d per ton.

Wool (Friday).—Although the quantity of really fine wools on offer is by no means large, the demand for them is in a very inactive state, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported. To effect sales of the middling and inferior kinds lower rates must be submitted to. In old wools nothing doing.—Sussex pockets, £3 2s to £3 7s; Wexford of Kent ditto, £3 5s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 6s to £3 9s.

Spindle (Friday).—The supply of spindles on offer this morning was not so extensive as to number, but at least two-thirds of it were of superior quality, especially as respects the arrivals from Norfolk and Scotland. The prevailing demand caused the best trade to rule heavy, at a decline in the quotations paid on Monday last of 2d per 6th, and a total clearance was not effected. The numbers of foreign stock consisted of 240 buns, 190 sheep, and 54 calves, in fair average condition. With sheep we were again very liberally supplied, owing to which, the mutton trade was firm, at fully the late advance in prices. Prime small calves were quite as dear; otherwise, the wool trade was dull. Figs moved off slowly, at but little alteration in value. Milch cows were dull, at from £14 to £17 each, including their small calf.

Per 8th to sink the offals:—Course and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; course and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 4s 1d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime course-washed ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large course calves, 4s 4d to 5s 0d; prime small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 20s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 20s each; beasts, 78d; cows, 150; sheep, 232d; calves, 16s; pigs, 210.

Vegetable and Lard (Friday).—These markets were well supplied with each kind of meat, the demand for which was in a sluggish state, at but little alteration in prices.

Per 8th by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large pork, 3s





FUNERAL OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—THE PROCESSION AT ADDINGTON.

At private houses there was a manifestation of the high esteem in which the deceased Prelate had been held. At one or two of the more thickly populated places on the road, such as Brixton and Streatham, the procession resumed its unaltered pace. It reached Croydon about one o'clock, where the inhabitants, closing their houses, came forth in great numbers to evince their sentiments of veneration for one who had always been to them a liberal patron. At Croydon, the cortege was joined by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, vicar of that parish, the Rev. Mr. Harding, of Norwood, the Rev. Messrs. Cole, Barr, and Ward, clergymen acting in that district, as well as by the churchwardens and other parochial authorities. From Croydon the funeral had still three miles to traverse, so that it was nearly two o'clock before it reached its destination.

Addington Park, or Addington Place, was the country residence of Archbishop Howley, and immediately adjoining the park is the hamlet of Addington, in whose humble church the remains were to be interred. Many of the inhabitants of Croydon, together with all the rustics of Addington, constituted no inconsiderable assemblage to receive the funeral procession, which, having entered at the opposite end of the park, and having its numbers augmented by the domestics of the palace, moved slowly from the Addington-gate shortly before three o'clock; it soon reached the church, when, the coffin being removed into the interior, the service was read by the Archdeacon Harrison and Dr. Mill. The scene was, altogether, very impressive; the church was hung with black, and a large proportion of the people who attended from Croydon and the surrounding district were attired in mourning. The pall-bearers were the Honourable and Rev. Leslie Courtenay, private chaplain to the Queen, the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Vicar of West Wycombe; the Rev. T. G. Hodgson, Rector of Croydon; the Rev. F. B. Wells, Rector of Woodchurch; the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, the Rev. W. Farrer, Rector of Addington; and the Rev. William Streetfield. On the ceremony being concluded, the crowd which had assembled outside the church, and who could not gain access till after the solemn service was over, were then freely admitted to view the coffin and the vault. In conformity with the desire of the deceased prelate, the remains of two of his children, buried in London, were on Friday last transferred, as were likewise the remains of a third from Fulham, to the vault at Addington.

Our Artist has sketched the sombre procession advancing up the hamlet to the church.

#### ST. MATTHIAS, BETHNAL-GREEN.



moulding. The clerestory is lighted by windows of single days, arranged in triplets.

The tower stands on the south side of the Church, and is attached to the aisle. The tower, for two stories in height, is square in plan, and then takes an octagonal form, and is surmounted by a pinnacle carrying a highly ornamental vane. A side entrance to the Church is in the basement of the tower; and the next story has, on each face, recessed arches, with single-light windows in them. The lower story of the octagon is quite plain, with the exception of a boldly-formed arched corbel moulding round its upper part; but the second story has, on each face, recessed windows, of two days, within sunken panels, having arched corbel mouldings.

Entering the Church by the West door, the spectator's attention is at once arrested by the admirable harmony and beauty of its design. The pillars, separating the nave from the aisles, carry well-moulded arches, which support the clerestory, the narrow windows in which are very deeply splayed. The capitals of the pillars are excellent and varied in design, and being deeply chiselled, produce a beautiful effect. The roof is of timber, of open work and stained dark oak, the principals having a neat pattern ornament painted on them. The chief feature in the Church is the chancel and semicircular apsis at the eastern end, the floor of which is, as usual, raised above the level of the Church. The ceiling of the apsis is domical in form, and in a narrow frieze running along at the spring of the ceiling, is this inscription, "A new commandment I give unto thee." Three single light windows are in the apsis, and are filled with stained glass, of a neat arabesque pattern, on a pale green ground, and bordered with dark red and blue, and in their centres the monogram of Christ, with the Greek letters Alpha and Omega. The floor of the apsis is of red and black tiles, excepting in the centre, immediately in front of the Communion Table, where the tiles display a very beautiful ornament.

They are of Minton's manufacture. The altar-rails are of wood, of massive form and good characteristic design. The reading desk is of wood, and is open. The pulpit, placed on the north side of the Church, is of stone, and is one of the very best we have seen. In design it is peculiarly chaste and effective, and we have, therefore, given a small Engraving of it in the initial letter to this description. The pulpit is raised on clustered columns, and is of square form, save that the south-west angle of the body of it is cut off, and a twisted column introduced to support the frieze, which is continued square in plan, to allow the cushion to be in its proper place. By this form of the pulpit, the clergyman, when addressing the congregation, looks rather to the south-west, but is not necessarily obliged to turn always to that direction. The capitals to the sustaining columns, and those of the pilasters on the different faces of the pulpit, are exceedingly happy in character. Within a sunken panel on the west face of the pulpit is a cross, floriated; and in similar panels at the sides are the Alpha and Omega, within a *vesica piscis*. The hand-rails to the pulpit stairs are of bold and simple character. The font, placed near the west door, is cup-shaped, and plain, excepting that a band runs round near the top, containing this text, "Suffer little children to come unto me;" and also Greek crosses at the four sides. The seats are open, and all free. A capacious gallery is at the west end, having on its front inscribed, "My house shall be called the house of prayer;" and at the north and south sides are narrow galleries, supported on iron cantilevers. These galleries are for the children belonging to the district, amounting to between 600 and 700. The Church, in the interior, is 117 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 feet high, to the pitch of gable.

As we before mentioned, the design does infinite credit to Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, its architects; and great praise is due to Mr. Green, the Clerk of the Works, for the skilful way in which he has carried out the design. To Mr. Holland, of the late firm of Winsland and Holland, as the builder, we must not withhold our testimony of approval.

The Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., is the incumbent of the Church.

SEE OF CANTERBURY.—The Queen has ordered a *congé d'elire* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the metropolitan church of Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Doctor William Howley, late Archbishop thereof; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter

the Right Rev. Father in God, Doctor John Bird Sumner, now Bishop of Chester, to be by them elected Archbishop of the said see of Canterbury.

The present ostensible revenue of the Bishop of Chester is £1894—the annual value, £3250. The future ostensible revenue will be £4,500. The revenue of the late Archbishop of Canterbury was £56,000 per annum; but by the late Act of Parliament this will be reduced to £15,000 per annum; so that the Bishop of Chester's translation will be a leap from a comparatively small to a very handsome one, even after so immense a reduction.

STATE OF HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL.—A Correspondent of the *Builder* says, that, unless some means are taken to stay the progress of decay in the exterior stonework of the structure, in twenty years it will be a ruin. Casting our eye upwards from the bases of several of the buttresses on the side nearest St. Margaret's Church, with a favourable light, it will be seen that the whole of the stonework, in three large compartments, is one mass of decay, the surface of it at least. The features of many of the images are completely effaced, and the fretwork of the windows is in a crumbling condition.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, BETHNAL-GREEN.





H. HARRISON. Sc.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "FIORITA, ET LA REINE DES ELFRIDES," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The opening night at this theatre was marked by much novelty, and the result must have been as highly satisfactory to the Management as it was to the audience; for a house unusually full for this season of the year testified, by the warmest applause, their approbation of the new artists, and of the new ballet. The opera, which was Verdi's "Ernani," presented the *débütants* and *débütante*, and, as in duty bound, it is of the lady we first speak. Signora Crivelli more than confirms the favourable impression made at the rehearsals of the opera. Young, very graceful and pleasing in appearance, if not decidedly handsome, she is, in person and demeanour, well fitted to tread the stage with effect. She has evidently much feeling and enthusiasm, and her singing and acting give evidence of that *feu sacré*, without which science, accomplishment, and physical gifts, but flatter the ear, without awaking any corresponding feeling in the heart. To these great qualifications, Mdlle. Crivelli adds a remarkably fine voice, powerful both in the upper and lower tones, of much flexibility, and very sweet when she does not, as is sometimes the case, over exert it. For this there is no occasion, and no excuse, for she has ample strength sufficient to fill—without any undue effort—even the large theatre at which she is now performing. Her execution of *Elvira* was excellent, and decidedly the best performance of this character we have seen in this country. The first air, "Ernani involami"—by some considered to be one of the finest things Verdi ever wrote—shows off her voice and style of singing to the best advantage, and created great applause. In the concerted pieces which follow, the value of a voice so powerful as hers was strongly felt, and the concluding splendidly dramatic trio preceding *Ernani's* death, gave occasion for a fine display of tragic power on her part; and here her fine low notes came out with startling effect. To conclude, we must reckon her amongst the most important acquisitions made for some time past to the *corps dramatique* of her Majesty's Theatre.

The same may be said, with at least equal justice, of Signor Belletti, who appears to us one of the best baritones we ever heard. He is a finished artist, with an excellent method and taste, great dramatic feeling, and a capital voice. He is very peculiar, we had almost said, unprepossessing, in appearance, but carries this off by much dignity of deportment and gesture. He is quite at home in the part of *Silva*; but, of course, it is impossible to say whether in other characters he will be equally excellent: as far as he has gone, however, we have nothing but the greatest praise to award to him. It is not possible at present to judge with equal certainty of the new tenor, Cuzzani, who is suffering from the prevailing epidemic, which has, for the moment, weakened and obscured his voice. Thus far we can pronounce, that he is possessed of much real musical feeling, and that his singing is characterised by great finish. We listened to his execution of the opening tenor air with real pleasure, for, in an artistic point of view, he left nothing to be desired, while at the same time it was easy to see that indisposition had altered, and for the moment impaired, his natural voice. Before leaving the subject of the three *débütants*, we must observe the perfect *ensemble* of their acting, which, even had each artist individually been less gifted, would have still produced an excellent effect. Gardoni appeared in a new character, that of *Carlo*, this part being usually entrusted to a baritone: the public, however, gained by the change, for there are few baritones, and few tenors also, who could have sang it with equal sweetness and charm, while he looked "every inch a King." The charming "Vieni meco" in the second act, was delightfully sung by this favourite tenor.

The opera, on the whole, is excellently mounted, and too great praise cannot be given to the orchestra, which, under the leadership of Mr. Balfe, and with the addition, as we hear, of several new and excellent performers, has attained an admirable precision and brilliancy, while the accompaniments are far more subdued than last season.

We will now give our readers some account of the new ballet, "Fiorita," the story of which appeared in our columns last week. The action is, indeed, very

slight, greatly differing in this respect from the "Ballet Pantomime" of former years; a change, perhaps, few will regret, but still we almost wish there were greater scope given for the display of the remarkable pantomimic powers of Rosati. It is, however, a charming ballet, and perfect in all its details. We have seldom seen the *corps de ballet* act so efficiently, and many of the groupings might serve as models for the sculptor. Our favourite of last year, Rosati, who sustains the principal part, is returned much improved we think; she executed several new *pas*, one of which, in the first *tableau*, is exceedingly graceful, and obtained an immediate encore: she advances to the front of the stage with a sort of *demie-pirouette*, on the point of her toe, alternately reversing from right to left, and ending with a bounding step *à la Taglioni*. She is looking well, and was most warmly received by the audience, both on Saturday and Tuesday nights. Marie Taglioni, who has also an important part to perform, that of the genius of evil, is likewise improved:—she has gained much additional strength, which last year was wanting to give full effect to her movements and attitudes, at all times so remarkable for their peculiar grace. She still belongs to the severe school of dancing; and though all are not equally admirers of this style, which is, however, undoubtedly the highest, yet all allow that Marie Taglioni is likely one day to become foremost in her art. We have already spoken of the *corps de ballet*, but we must mention in particular a "Danse Nationale" they execute, which is one of the prettiest of the kind we have ever seen. The effect is greatly heightened by the accompaniment of tambourines, on the part of the peasant girls, and of a sort of instrument nearly akin to the watchman's rattle, both in shape and sound, on the part of the men. This dance was much applauded. The scenery throughout is charming, especially the enchanted garden full of statues, and the last, where the back of the stage is nearly concealed by a fountain of real water, which produces an effect as beautiful as it is novel. Our Artist has engraved this exquisite scene. The costumes are good, and "Fiorita" will, we doubt not, rank with the most successful of its predecessors.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their illustrious relatives, honoured this theatre with their presence on Tuesday.

## PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

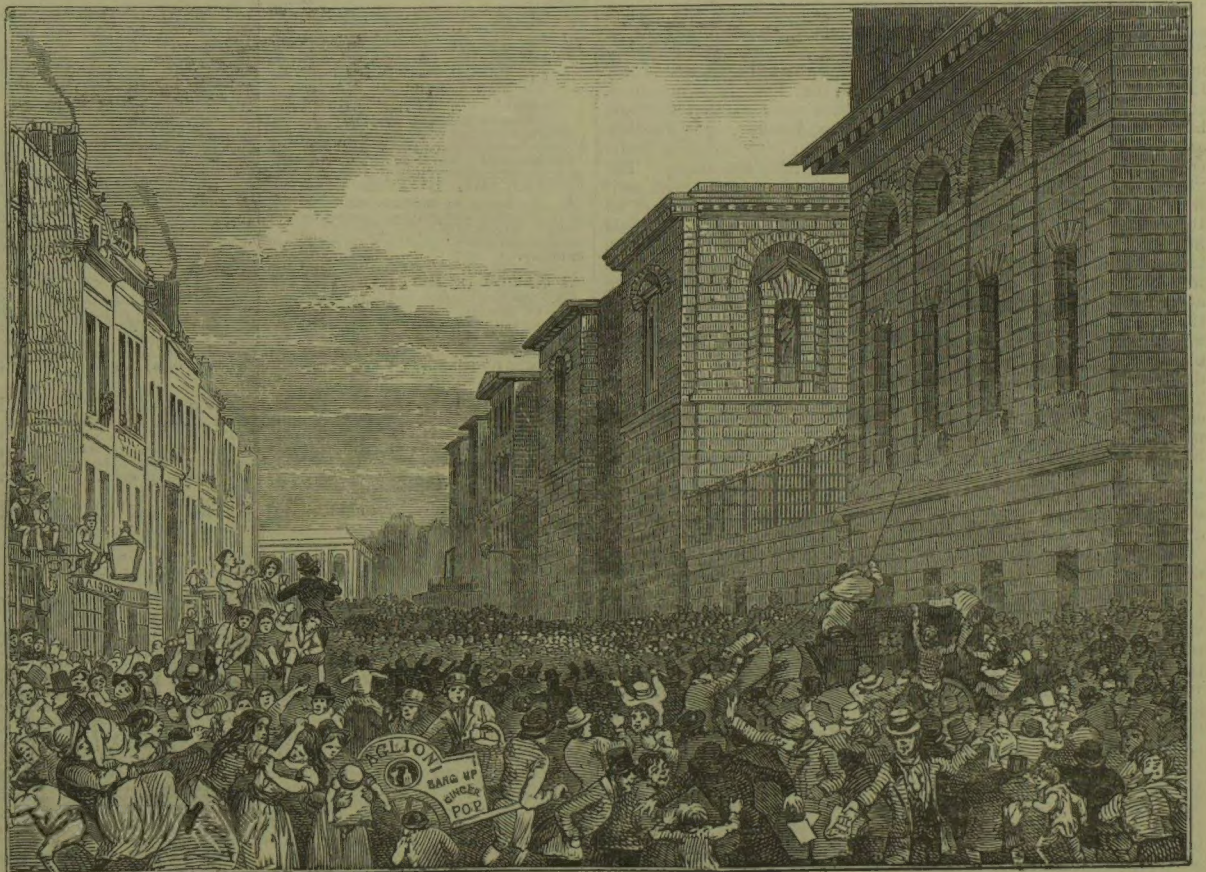
## CHAPTER III.—NEWGATE—PREPARING FOR AN EXECUTION.

WITHIN and around London lies a land chequered with lights and shadows, close city courts, and stifling suburban alleys, in which the sunshine only lingers for a few minutes during the day (where it seems imprisoned and in a hurry to escape above the dusky chimnies); and in this vast metropolis these scenes are contrasted with broad, green, airy parks, and long lines of palace-like streets, which stretch westward and dip into the open and surrounding country. Its living crowds are ever in motion—now to witness a Royal procession; then cleaving a November fog, or rolling eastward to gaze upon a "Lord Mayor's Show;" or, while darkness still reigns over the solemn-looking streets—from its blind alleys and secluded nooks—haunts of vice and infamy—the uneducated heirs to crime and wretchedness grope their way towards Newgate, to see the black and ominous stage erected, on which a real and living actor is about to die, to glut the gaze of those who are assembled to witness this legal tragedy. From the first hour after the deep-toned bell of St. Paul's had struck the death-knell of the departed Sabbath, the crowd began to congregate—only a few days ago—at the front of those forbidding barriers; the doors of the neighbouring coffee-houses and gin-shops were thrown open, and those who were not content to mingle with the mob below, and witness the horrible exhibition gratis, began to rush in, and bargain for their places. Then rang upon the ear the cries of "Comfortable room!" "Excellent situation!" "Beautiful prospect!" "Splendid view!" as each in turn recommended what may be termed the box-places at the windows, or the open and airy gallery on the roofs, for the pit lay dark and crowded below, and there the audience had free entrance. From every avenue this human crowd rushed in; up narrow courts, and the wide openings of the streets, they came in dusky groups, that passed through light and shadow as they crossed over where the glare of the gas-lamps fell—then merged into the dark mass of human forms on which the gloomy shadow of Newgate settled down.

All night long were the workmen busily employed in erecting the gloomy scaffold: the sound of their hammers and saws fell upon the ear at intervals; then again were drowned by the loud jeers and coarse jests which were ever and anon uttered and responded to by many in that brutal mob. One after another the huge pieces of black wood were brought out and fitted together, until high above the crowd rose the grim stage on which the death-ending drama was to be represented. Even on the countenances of those who erected the pile no expression of pity could be traced; they hammered and sawed as if they were erecting a gay mansion for the living, instead of a place on which the

doomed victim was a few moments to plant his feet—look around him—and die! The posts which supported the planks on which so many trembling actors had trod, were fitted into the same holes in the ground

—foundations which had been dug long years ago, and stood firmly with all their load of sorrow and crime, through scores of heart-aching executions—spots which the thoughtful man never passes without heav-



PREPARING FOR AN EXECUTION.



ing a sigh, and where the brutal and the vicious only congregate to jest at degraded humanity.

Ranged along the lines of the barriers, like hounds that are ever in the remotest at the death, are seen those whom neither rain, snow, storm, nor darkness ever prevented from attending an execution. Their conversation is about their companions of former years—of those who were long ago imprisoned, transported, or hanged; while they alone, though often within the clutches of the law, are still at large, with all their crimes. Some of these, whose hair age and guilt have whitened, remember the days when men were hung up in a row—can tell who died basely and who bravely; and on his memory who met death in sorrow and repentance they cast reproach and shame—while he who plunged daringly into the darkness of eternity, as if he gloried in his iniquity, they hold up as an example to be followed. No rocking nor swaying of the crowd from without can remove these old idolaters of the Gallows: the mass of human bodies behind may roll to and fro, like the waves of the ocean, the motion affects them not—they are anchored like rocks at the foot of the gloomy headland, which stands with its dark beam reared high above the billowy multitude; nearly every countenance along those foremost ranks seems marked with the lines which witnessing such public executions has imprinted there—as if the very cordage had left its twisted impress upon their visages, and the dark beam its ominous line upon their furrowed brows—giving to them the very reflex of the gallows itself, while watching its workings.

From the expression of such countenances we can see that the exhibition they are awaiting has for them no terrors; that it is but calculated to harden their hearts, by making them more familiar with the image of death; and that, instead of repenting, they are more likely to go and take away life—thus following the example which the law itself has set before their eyes. Here and there, mingled among the crowd, are seen the figures of women; some, whose countenances are marked with dissipation, yet bearing faint traces of former beauty, as if Nature was still reluctant to obliterate the fair image which she had first formed, though every trace of the pure spirit, which had once given it such light and animation, has long since perished. If they speak together in tones of pity, it is the besotted sympathy of maudlin inebriety; there is a rocking of the head, a swaying of the body, and a folding of the arms, which tell how low they have sunk; that the once clear intellect is prostrated before the power of ardent spirits; while the crushed bonnet, the dirty shawl, the gown fastened with a single hook upon the back, and that slipshod slovenliness of the feet, proclaim that all the pride of the woman has vanished. Girls and youths, too, are there, on whose countenances the impress of innocence is still stamped, though the white purity of the flower is sullied by the trail of the slimy soil in which it has grown. It makes the heart ache—while looking upon these stained and drooping flowers, that are growing amid such a wilderness of full-grown weeds—to reflect upon the deathly blight which must at last settle down and destroy them, unless they are transplanted by some kind and nurturing hand into a more favourable soil. Surely that law which can take away life might throw its protecting power over such as these, and a score or two of policemen be stationed to prevent them from witnessing such a scene as an execution, which is only calculated to brutalise their youthful minds. Pocket-picking, fighting, drunkenness, and profanity in almost every form, are the only examples to be picked up by these young frequenters of the gallows. No man can venture there with a kind and feeling heart, unless impelled by such motives as would lead him to plunge into a pest-house in the hope of restoring again to health some of those whom the plague has stricken down.

Many a mechanic, who set out with his dinner in his basket, and his tools upon his back, on his way to his daily labour, is tempted, by those he there meets with, to stay beyond his allotted hour—until finding that it is too late to accomplish a full day's work, he returns to some neighbouring tap-room, and so the time is passed in recounting and listening to a long history of former executions, until night and drunkenness overtake him, at the very hour when the faithful wife, having prepared his evening meal, sits with pale cheek patiently awaiting his return. Many an unfortunate man may date his ruin from the day he first witnessed an execution—as the first hour that threw him amid the group who haunt the foot of the gallows—and, as human nature is more prone to stoop to vice than to soar aloft to virtue, so, from that moment, he sank never more to rise again, all his finer feelings blunted, and he himself lowering all who were once endeared to him to his own vicious standard. Such as he herds among have no pity for the dead—they pick out every sentence uttered by the witnesses in favour of the culprit who is about to suffer—they turn not to the widowed wife, the weeping children, and the once happy home which the dead he has done has left dark and desolate. They argue that drink or anger, temptation or poverty, or a weariness of life drove him to the act, and that, saving the momentary pang which for ever ends his troubles, his last hours were soothed by kindness and attention, and that, for their parts, they would sooner prefer such an ending than to be left to die amid disease, want, neglect, and wretchedness, with no human being near to breathe a word of hope and comfort. Time after time they have witnessed the worst—have seen the law armed and in full power strike with all its might—and turned aside without a feeling of terror. Life has been taken away before their very eyes—they have seen a fellow-creature hanged “to make an English holiday,” and they have gone and again aroused the vengeance of “Justice,” have destroyed life as they have seen it destroyed, have made that their own act and deed, which the law is more formally—for lack of other merciful modes of punishment—again compelled to follow as an example—taking life for life, and visiting evil with evil—not in a spirit of hatred or revenge—but because custom has sanctioned the necessity.

Above the murmur and tumult of that noisy assembly, the lowing and bleating of cattle, as they were driven into the stalls and pens of Smithfield, fell with a strange and unnatural sound upon the ear, calling up for a few moments the tranquillity of green hill sides, and broad, level pasture-lands, where the fever, and the fret, and the crime from crowded cities never came. What a contrast to the scene that stretched below, the cold grey dawn of the raw morning, breaking upon the dark and weather-stained front of the prison, and giving to those iron-coloured and windowless walls an almost unearthly appearance. The very stones seemed to shape themselves into the faces of the dead, as if from the hard granite had started out the grey and eyeless faces of all the children of crime who had suddenly stepped from that gloomy scaffold into the grave. Carts rolled by, bearing the produce of quiet fields and tree-sheltered gardens to the market; the rustic driver turned his head for a moment; then, with eyes bent upon the ground, went musing along his way. The coach moved slowly along, severing in its course the closely-packed crowd: the warm-clad passengers glanced down the wide thoroughfare, with its dark pavement of human heads—upon the black and ominous beam that went spanning across, like the bridge of death—and ever would the same vision rise up before them all day long. They would see it in the arms of the trees which hung over the winding country-roads: it would fall like a blot upon the leaden-coloured sky, wherever a black and naked spray threw out its arm above the rounded horizon. In the rolling of the river they would hear the murmuring of the multitude; and the echo of the bridge over which they passed would send out from the mouths of its wide-spanning arches curses that would come floating deep and singly as if from above the heads of that dimly-remembered crowd.

Hush! the unceasing murmur of the mob now breaks into a loud deep roar—a sound as if the ocean had suddenly broken through some ancient boundary, against which its ever restless billows had for ages battered—the wide dark sea of heads is all at once in motion—each wave seems trying to leap over the other, as they are drawn onwards towards this outlet. Every link in that great human chain is shaken; along the whole lengthened lines has the motion jarred, and each in turn sees, coiled up on the floor of the scaffold, like a serpent, the hangman's rope! The human hand that placed it there was only seen for a moment, as it lay, white and ghastly, upon the black boards, and then again was as suddenly withdrawn, as if ashamed of the deed it had done. The loud shout of the multitude once more subsided, or only fell upon the abstracted ear like the dreamy murmur of an ocean-shell. Then followed sounds more distinct and audible—in which ginger beer, pies, fried fish, sandwiches, and fruit, were vended under the names of notorious murderers, highwaymen, and criminals, famous in the annals of Newgate for the hardness they had displayed in the hour of execution, when they terminated their career of crime at the gallows. Threading his way among these itinerant vendors, was seen the meek-faced deliverer of tracts—the man of good intentions, now bonneted, now laughed at, the skirt of his seedy black coat torn across; yet, though pulled right and left, or sent headlong into the crowd by the swing of some brutal and muscular arm, never once from that pale face

passed away its benign and patient expression, but ever the same form moved along in the fulfilment of his mission, in spite of all persecution. Another fight followed the score which had already taken place; this time two women were the combatants: blinded by their long hair, they tore at each other like two Furies; their bonnets and caps were trodden under foot in the kennel, and lay disregarded beside the body of the poor dog, which, while searching for its master in the crowd, was, an hour before, kicked to death by the savage and brutal mob.

Another deep roar, louder than any which had preceded it, broke from the multitude—then came the cry of “Hats off!” and “Down in front!” as at a theatre. It was followed by the deep and solemn booming of the death-bell—the iron knell that rang upon the beating heart of the living man who was about to die; and, with blanched cheek and sinking heart, we turned away from the sickening scene.

**FINE ARTS.**

**REVIVAL OF CHURCH BRASSES.**

A BRASS, designed and executed by J. Wykeham Archer, and intended to be placed in the family chapel at Landwade, in Cambridgeshire, has attracted the notice of persons interested in and promoting the revival of ancient ecclesiastical art. This monument is one of a series which have been produced within the last ten years by the same artist.

The Landwade brass contains some original features, especially the introduction of a new species of colouring matter, to supply the desideratum of enamel, which substance cannot be applied to any mixed metal. This material having been tested by fire, and composed of the most durable agents, is calculated to last probably as long as enamel itself. An original mode of working in sharp relief, has likewise been effected, which is capable of producing either bold and effective results, or of being applied to the production of the most delicate tracery, foliage, &c.

The Chapel at Landwade was rebuilt by Walter Cotton, who died in 1445. It contains numerous tombs of the family from that period to the present time. It is contiguous to the ancient Manor House of Landwade, now in process of restoration for Alexander Cotton, Esq., by Mr. Buckler, architect.

It is proposed, in reviving the use of Church Brasses, to remedy the abuse which has, during three centuries, disfigured our churches by the unseemly introduction of mural monuments, whose projection tends, in many instances, to obstruct and even obliterate the architectural beauties of the edifice. In other cases, even the strength and security of the building have been impaired by the practice of cutting away portions of columns for the introduction of memorial tablets.

The brass, on the contrary, requiring no projection, is inserted in the wall so as not in any way to interfere with the architectural economy of the church in which it is placed, but rather to enhance its general appearance by relieving those blank spaces of wall which, in the disuse of mural painting, have only a bleak and dreary effect in alternation with the rich details of coloured glass, carved-work, &c. The brass, being in harmony with such forms and colours, is calculated to unite and spread them; and, being of a luminous nature, it is suitable as a means of decoration in parts of a church where other species of ornamentation would be lost in the absence of sufficient light.

**THE SEPULCHRE.** Painted by MARSHALL CLAXTON. Drawn on Stone by BELL SMITH. Gambart and Co.

This is a production of novel treatment, and extraordinary power and breadth of effect. The composition consists of a semicircular opening into the “Sepulchre,” wherein is laid the body of the crucified Saviour upon a shelf, the head resting upon a stone elevation, to our thinking, somewhat too high, whilst the drawing of the neck appears defective. In the hands and feet are shown the prints of the nails, and there is the pierced side. At the feet lie the crown of thorns, the sponge, and the drawn nails. The background is dark and sombre, and with the white sheet in the foreground, gives great effect to the finely-drawn figure. Descending from the upper left-hand corner of the semicircle are two angels: one is contemplating the placid features of the Saviour, whilst the other is wrapt in lamentation, and hides her face in anguish. The features of her companion evince intense grief. The figures are cleverly drawn, especially in the foreshortening; and the extended wings are well managed as to aerial effect; but they are somewhat too prominent for the advantage of the recumbent figure. In the spandril of the arch, which are of a light stone tint, is inscribed, “HE WAS CRUCIFIED, DEAD, AND BURIED.”—“THE THIRD DAY HE ROSE AGAIN FROM THE DEAD.” The size of the main design is about 14 by 22 inches, so that when framed the drawing will have an important appearance. The design may be regarded by some persons to be rather severe in style; but, we consider it to be strongly recommended by sublime effect, and impressive art.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, March 2nd, when will be performed Rossini's celebrated Opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Mlle. Sofia Cravelli; Il Conte d'Almaviva, Signor Gardoni; Basilio, Signor Bouche; Bartolo, Signor F. Lablache; and Figaro, Signor Bellotti.

To conclude with the highly successful, new and Original Grand Ballet, in four tableaux, by M. Paul Taglioni, entitled FLORITA ET LA REINE DES ELFRIDES. The Music composed by Sig. Pagni; the Scenery (entirely new) by Mr. C. Marshall. Principal Parts by Mlles. Carolina Rosati, Marie Taglioni, Esther Thénoud, Juliette, Lamoureux, &c.

**PRINCIPAL DANCES.**

1. Tableau. La Cour d'Auberge en Sicile. La Fiancée, Mlle. Rosati, and Mlles. Juliette and Lamoureux, &c. La Palermite, Mlle. Rosati.
2. Tableau. La Forêt des Elfrides. Ballabile et Pas de la Reine des Elfrides, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, and Mlles. Ausund, Thénoud, and Dames Nationales, Corps de Ballet. Pas, Mlle. Rosati and M. D'Or, Mlles. Juliette and Lamoureux.
3. Tableau. La Cabane de Hertha. L'Illusion, Mlle. Marie Taglioni and M. D'Or, and Dames de Ballet.
4. Tableau. Les Jardins Enchantés. L'Animation, Mlle. Rosati and M. D'Or, and Dames de Ballet. Mlle. Marie Taglioni and M. D'Or, Mlles. Ausund, Juliette, Lamoureux, and Dames de Ballet.

Le Châtiment—Scène Finale.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. Doors open at Seven, and the Opera will commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.**

SUBSCRIBERS for the SEASON 1847 desirous of RETAINING their BOXES and STALLS for the present Season are requested to make immediate application (by letter) to the Secretary, Mr. Hampton, at the Theatre.

The SUBSCRIPTION will consist of FORTY-SIX NIGHTS, Commencing TUESDAY, MARCH 7, and Terminating SATURDAY, AUGUST 12. The following are the Terms for the Season:

Grand Tier .. .. .	250 Guineas.
First Tier .. .. .	200 ”
Pit Tier .. .. .	200 ”
Second Tier .. .. .	150 ”
Third Tier .. .. .	100 ”
Fourth Tier .. .. .	75 ”
Pit .. .. .	35 Pounds.
First Amphitheatre .. .. .	25 ”

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box-office (corner of Bow-street and Hart-street); and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

The Box-office is Now Open from Eleven to Five o'clock.

**THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.**—M. JULIEN has the honour to announce that in compliance with very numerous solicitations from his opera subscribers and patrons in general, he has arranged to close the present Season with a GRAND BAL MASQUE, on MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 28th, which, from the arrangements and superb decoration of the theatre, will, M. Julien trusts, be one of unsurpassed brilliancy.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Second Week of the New Gorgeous Spectacle, which has been nightly received with shouts of approbation. On Monday, February 28th, and during the week, the new magnificent Equestrian Spectacle and Fairy Tale of Granada, called THE BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS, with new and splendid scenery, costumes, and appointments; followed by Grand Equestrian Fêtes in the Arena, by the British and Foreign Artists; concluding with an Equestrian Musical After-piece, called THE TURNPIKE GATE. Box-office open from 11 till 5; Stage-manager, Mr. Wm. West.

**EXETER HALL.**—M. THALBERG'S ONLY PERFORMANCE IN LONDON. M. THALBERG will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, on MONDAY, MARCH 6, at EXETER HALL. Madame Thillon, Miss Wallace, Miss Miran, Miss Bassano, the Misses Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Williams, Signor Ciabatta, and other vocalists. The Orchestra will be conducted by M. Benedict. Tickets, 5s.; Reserved Front Seats, 7s.; West Gallery and Area, 2s. 6d. each, at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and all the Music-sellers.

**WALWORTH—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.**—On Monday, February 28, Mr. LOVE will make his first appearance at the Hall of the Literary and Scientific Institution, Walworth. On Monday, March 6th, he will appear at the Lecture Hall, 107, Upper-street, Islington. On Wednesday, March 8th, he will resume his Annual Lent Entertainments at Crosby Works, when he will introduce much novelty, which will be expressed in the bills. On Thursday, March 9th, he will appear at the Lecture Hall, Richmond. On Friday, March 10th, at the Assembly Rooms, Kensington. On Thursday, March 16th, at the Assembly Rooms, Edmonton; and on Thursday, March 23rd, at the Town Hall, Woolwich. Begin each evening at Eight. Tickets, 2s.; Books, 6d.

**MADAME WARTON'S WALHALLA, Leicester-square.**

Continued Success of Lady Godiva, from E. Landseer's, R.A., forthcoming Picture. This splendid production, pronounced unanimously by the Public Press to be the chef-d'œuvre of Madame Warton's inimitable personations, is received every Morning and Evening with acclamations of delight by fashionable and crowded audiences. Madame Warton will appear in her original personations of “Venus,” “Sappho,” “Innocence,” “Diana,” “Lady Godiva,” &c. &c. Owing to the great success of the novel Moving Tableaux, they will be repeated every Monday and Friday, Morning and Evening. On Monday, March 6, a Grand Morning and Evening Performance, with Rafael, for that Morning and Evening only, in which Madame Warton will sustain a splendid new series of personations. Morning Performance at Three o'clock; Evening, at Eight. Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

**NOTICE TO ARTISTS AND MANUFACTURERS of the Useful and Ornamental Arts, and to Patentees of New Inventions or Working Models.**

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, incorporated by Royal Charter, in 1828.

The Directors beg to acquaint the above parties that the Institution during the month of March will receive Deposits of works of merit. By means of extensive well-lighted additions to the premises, works of art will be arranged and exhibited with greatly increased advantage to the depositors.

It is determined (as far as may be practicable) that a separate Table or Glass Case shall be appropriated to each depositor who forwards illustrations of the process of his manufacture with his finished work.

Parties will be furnished with full particulars on application at the Institution, 309, Regent-street; or by personal application, from Eleven to One o'clock.

The INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED to the PUBLIC early in APRIL next.

E. L. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

**PUBLICATIONS, &c.**

**THE RIOTS IN PARIS.**—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for SATURDAY next, MARCH 5. Will contain ILLUSTRATIONS of every subject and event of interest and importance in connection with the Insurrection in Paris, Engraved from Faithful Sketches made on the Spot, by French Artists, engaged exclusively for the service of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Orders received by all Booksellers and News Agents.

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4, Trafalgar-square, Feb. 19, 1848.

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**NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.**—By our advice, dated "27th Dec., 1847," received from China by the last mail, we learn the melancholy position of affairs at Canton. Our correspondent at that part observes:—"Previously to the mail's arrival we were in a state of great gloom, caused by the dreadful tragedy which cut off six young members of our noble community. The state of insecurity in which we felt ourselves, and the sanguinary feeling existing against us on the part of the mob, when we left our offices, and the sanguinary feeling existing against us on the part of the mob, when we left our offices, and the sanguinary feeling existing against us on the part of the mo

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Pekoe, &c. .....	20s to 28s 1/2	1s. 2d. to 1s. 11d.	2s. 2d.	One Penny 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.
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Of Fine Greens, the Americans have recently purchased very largely.

It will be seen by the above list that to the trade, and all large consumers taking original packages, we charge but one penny per pound profit on the Import prices. It may be well to notice that the news received from China, and the anticipated consequences of the base conduct of the Chinese, have caused in this country a slight tendency to an advance in the price of tea; at any rate, the tea sale in Ming-lan-to-day has been very low.

The tea of any rate, the tea sale in Ming-lan-to-day has been very low. The tea of any rate, the tea sale in Ming-lan-to-day has been very low. The tea of any rate, the tea sale in Ming-lan-to-day has been very low.

that changed hands commanded a higher figure, while previous prices were refused for other parcels. Under these circumstances, and as the question of a reduction in the duty has been positively settled by the financial statement of the Premier last Friday night, it is considered by many very desirable and prudent at the present time to purchase and lay in a stock. The price of the old-fashioned true rich Congou, such as all like to drink, is, at "Number One," four shillings per picul; but, what is of more consequence than the lowness of the price, is the fact that this tea is good tea. All who taste it say that it is good tea, and all who price, is the fact that this tea is good tea. All who taste it say that it is good tea, and all who price, is the fact that this tea is good tea.

or by that one's opinion—they will taste and judge for themselves, and then they will say, "The excellence and cheapness of this tea, at 4s. the pound, is proved in the drinking."

DAKIN and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS.

NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

**CURE OF TWENTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH** by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"Sir,—I am now 44 years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy 15 years of age; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and, from the effects they have had upon me, I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery."

G. STEINKE.

"Middleton, near Manchester, July 28, 1847."

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# BUY YOUR WEDDING RING

AT 33, LUDGATE-HILL.

**THE SAFETY CHAIN BROOCH** (patronised by the Queen)

can be sent by post to any part of the kingdom, and ordered direct from the inventors H. ELLIS and SON, Exeter, sole manufacturers of Devonshire Silver Ornaments.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post Office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—Head Jones's Sketch Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

**DANCING TAUGHT**, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Valse a Deux Temps, Cellarius Valse, Redowa, and Polka Mazourka, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of



## THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The scenes depicted in the present page will be found detailed in our narrative of the Revolutionary proceedings in pages 127 and 128. One of the Illustrations shows the crowd reading the Government Proclamation; accompanying which is the scene of tumult before the Hotel of the Minister of Marine, in the Place de la Concorde.

## M. ODILLON BARROT.

M. ODILLON-BARROT is the recognised leader of the French Opposition. He is an advocate, but is better known, in England at least, as a politician. He owes his power to his eloquence, and the probity of his character as a public man. Though he might on many occasions have commanded office, he has never, in all the changes from 1815 to the present

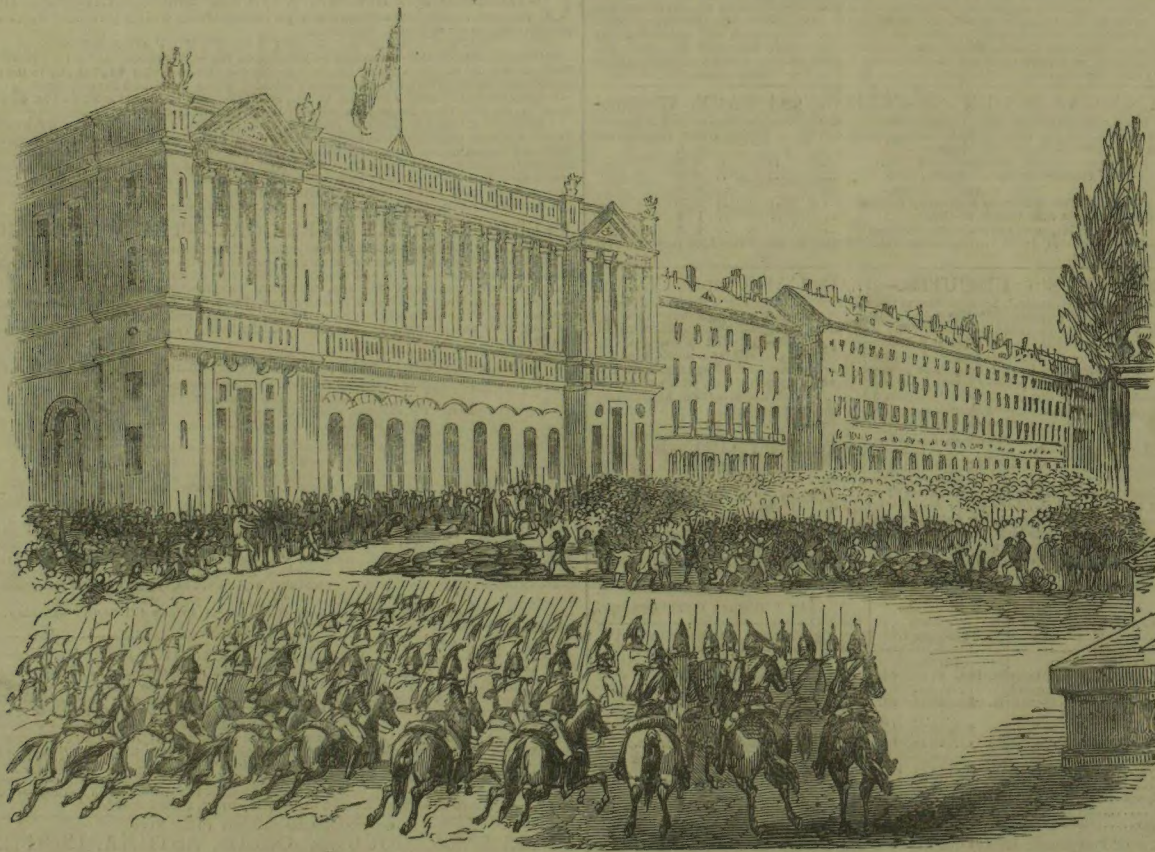


M. ODILLON BARROT.

time, accepted it. He prefers independence of mind and freedom of action. We must accompany the Portrait here given with a description of the scene in the French Chambers, on Tuesday, the 22d, when the movement out of doors was most threatening:—

The subject of discussion was the bill for prolonging the privilege of the Bank of Bordeaux. M. Léon Faucher, M. d'Eichthal, M. Galos, and others, spoke at some length on it, but without meeting with the slightest attention from the very limited attendance of members present.

Whilst one of the deputies was in the midst of a long speech on the currency question, M. Duvergier de Hauranne ascended the estrade on which the President sits, and handed to him a paper. The several Ministers present, M. Hebert, M. Dumon, M. Crunin Gridaine, and lastly, M. Guizot went up successively to the President's table, and read the paper in question. M. Guizot was observed to smile as he perused it. This was by many supposed to be the *acte d'accusation*, or notice of impeachment against the Ministers, of which the opposition journals had spoken in the morning.



TROOPS CHARGING THE CROWD BEFORE THE HOTEL OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE.—PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

Some time after, M. O. Barrot was seen to proceed up to the President's chair, and with great solemnity placed a folded paper in his hands. In a few minutes the Abbé de Genoude did the same; the discussion, meanwhile, drew to its close, and the expectation of the spectators was raised to the highest. Suddenly, at about a quarter to five, M. Sanzet declared that the sitting was over. [Loud cries of "No, no," burst from the left, and the President, who had left the chair, was obliged to return to his place.] M. O. Barrot then rose and complained that the President had failed in his duty in not announcing to the Chamber the nature of certain documents which had been presented in the course of the sitting. This the President explained he could not do till the documents had been examined by the Bureaux; but he acknowledged having received them, and the Chamber rose in disorder.

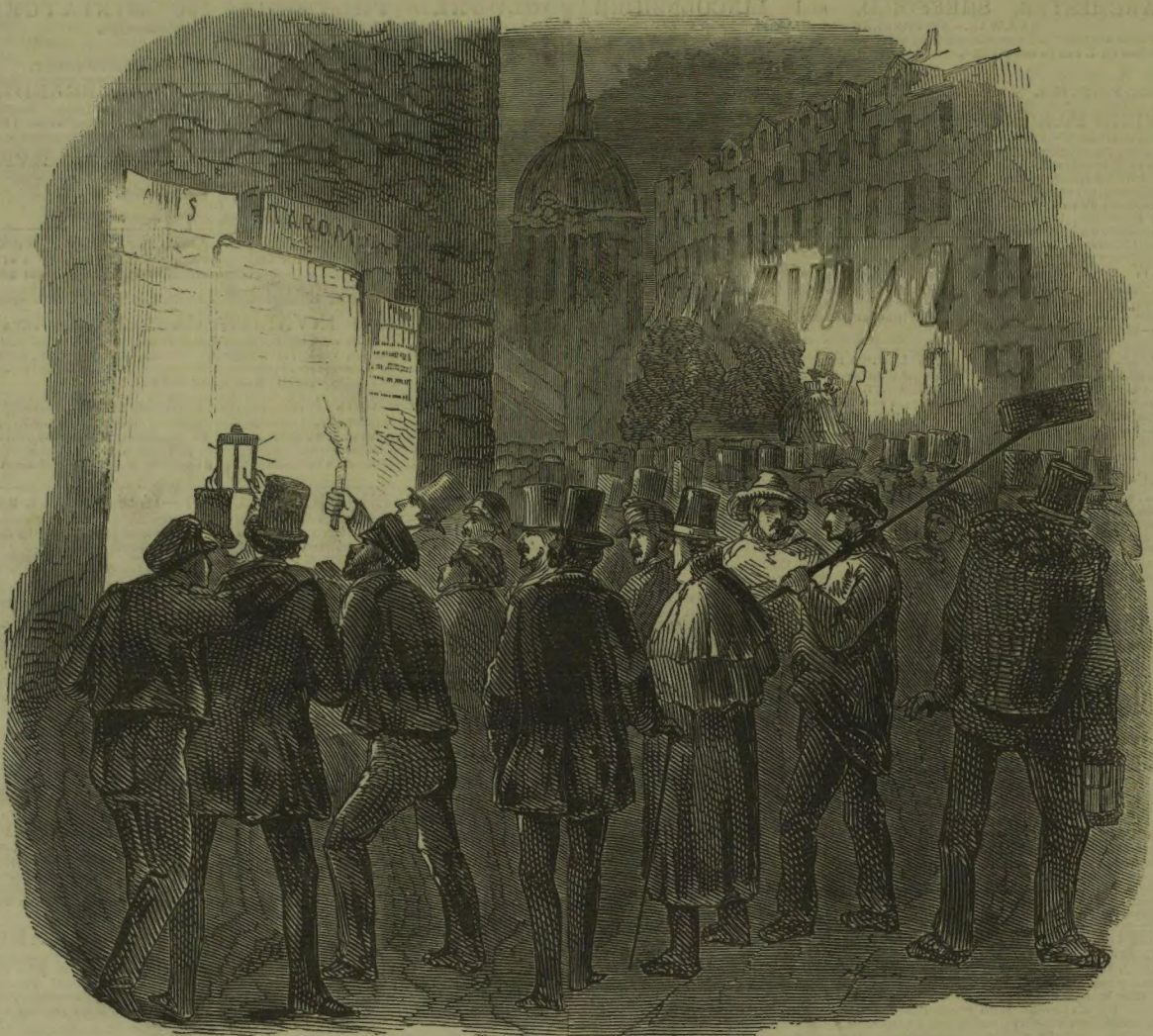
These papers contained the "Impeachment of the Ministry," of which the following are the articles of accusation:—

1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and the interests of France.
2. Of having falsified the principles of the Constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.
3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the Representative Government.
4. Of having trafficked, for Ministerial purposes, in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.
5. For having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the State, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom.
6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free Constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the Charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.
7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation.

In this document Odillon-Barrot's is the first signature.

## M. GUIZOT.

We are induced by the great interest of the political intelligence from Paris, to repeat a portrait of M. Guizot, which appeared in our journal nearly five years ago, namely, in our forty-first number, of April 11,



THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.—READING THE PROCLAMATION.—(SEE PAGE 118.)

The authority of Viscount de Cormenin, the *Timon* of Parliamentary sketches, who is the most bitter and uncompromising opponent of M. Guizot, may be taken as conclusive as to the pure and rigid morals of M. Guizot's life and sentiments. This is not the place to analyse his literary and historical works. In lucidity and philosophical profundity he has no rival. As an orator, he is incomparably the most distinguished in France. It is curious that so great a man should be fond of exciting debates, but M. Guizot revels in the most animated discussion. As it warms, so does he become more eager for the combat. The Ministerial bench can scarcely hold him. He accompanies the rude or violent attack of his opponent at the tribune by a contemptuous shrug, and he gives a withering glance at the opposition as they cheer. At length, when all the rabid speakers have exhausted themselves, the Minister's turn comes. His sonorous and imposing voice, his well-turned and energetic phrases, his calm and dignified action, even in the midst of a vehement reply, and, above all, a kind of governmental or authoritative tone, which is natural to him, awe the turbulent, and inspire confidence in the Conservative phalanx. Frequently has the majority been turned at the eleventh hour by some masterly address from M. Guizot; and at the moment when the Cabinet has appeared lost, he has realised one of its greatest triumphs. To afford the most correct notion of the man, is simply to state, that he is now, in the Boulevard des Capucines, at the Foreign-office, what he was in his modest domicile in the Rue Ville l'Évêque. The honours of a Minister have not changed the habits of the man. To sum up M. Guizot's characteristics as a politician, it may truly be done in the language of the *Homme de Bien*, thus:—"Definitively, what is M. Guizot? He is, above all, a man for power and government, and at the same time the most independent of men; submitting to the yoke of the principles which he has laid down as his rule of conduct, and holding his head high as to the question of persons; a policy of great value estimating all that is worthy of esteem; more convinced than enthusiastic; prouder of the approbation of his conscience than of the homage of the multitude; endowed, in the supreme degree, with that force of will and perseverance which make the statesman; a mortal enemy of everything resembling disorder, and capable, if things came to the worst, of throwing himself without hesitation into despotism which he detests, rather than accept the anarchy which he abhors."

"In 1830 M. Guizot was a simple Deputy. He was one of the thirty who met at the house of M. Casimir Perier on the first day of the revolution of July, and he never deserted the still smaller band of patriotic Deputies who had the courage, during the following days, to sit and deliberate in the midst of the struggle, while the cannon were roaring in the streets, and the crowd of insurgents who protected them were sometimes engaged in combat under the windows."

"As Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guizot presented the singular anomaly of a Protestant directing the church establishment of a Catholic country; yet his impartiality and justice were such, that he never gave cause of dissatisfaction to any party; and in his connexion with literature and education, he gave to his department of state business a development and an impetus which was unknown before. He was ever ready to encourage and employ rising talent; and not a few who have since earned their bread by writing against him owed their first advancement in the world to M. Guizot's generosity."



M. GUIZOT.

1843. We never publish engravings a second time, but on the present occasion we depart from our rule.

The facts of M. Guizot's career, would occupy too much space to recapitulate; we must refer the reader to the full biography given in the number above stated. At the present moment his personal character possesses the most interest, as giving a key to his late policy:—

"M. Guizot," says the eloquent *Homme de Bien*, in his "Galerie des Contemporaires Illustres," "may be considered under four points of view—as the private individual, as the literary man and historian, and as orator and statesman."